FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

Lebanese-Syrian Summit — President Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut early on 20 April after lengthy talks in Damascus with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials, Beirut radio reported. Al-Jumayyil said the discussions were successful and their results will become evident soon, according to press reports cited by the radio. Damascus radio said the talks were held in a positive, fraternal, and optimistic atmosphere, adding that Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil agreed on "a host of principles," including the importance of forming a national unity government.

Security/Military Situation — The situation in the capital was relatively calm as the cease-fire observer force began deploying under the supervision of the Security Arrangements Committee, Beirut radio reported. Although the operation was delayed by sniper fire, members of the committee subsequently expressed satisfaction with the steps taken. The deployment of observers is expected to continue on 20 April along with the establishment of posts manned by the Internal Security Forces to ensure the disengagement of hostile gunmen, according to the radio.

Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported "tension" in the Al-Biqa' valley after further clashes along the Syrian-Israeli combat lines. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that the Syrians have placed their forces on maximum alert. The IDF spokesman, in a communique reported by Jerusalem radio, announced that another Israeli soldier was injured in a grenade attack in An-Nabatiyah.

UNIFIL — Commenting on the Security Council decision to extend UNIFIL's mandate another 6 months, Israel's UN ambassador described the resolution as unsatisfactory because UNIFIL is incapable of maintaining security in southern Lebanon and would be useful only as a buffer between the Israeli and Syrian forces, Jerusalem radio reported.

Libya

The crisis in Anglo-Libyan relations can be resolved if the British lift the siege of the London People's Bureau and release the Libyans there, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki stated in an interview broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. He termed the British demand to search the Bureau "unacceptable" but opined that the British will not insist on this. While reaffirming Libya's view that the British authorities were responsible for the "fabricated" crisis, At-Turayki confirmed that the Libyan and British governments were holding contacts "at high levels" to contain the situation and find an amicable solution.

At-Turayki subsequently held another meeting with the British ambassador in Tripoli during which both sides affirmed their desire for a peaceful solution to the crisis, according to JANA and London PRESS ASSOCIATION. Earlier, "angry" demonstrators marched to the British Embassy in Tripoli and delivered a protest note denouncing the "horrible act" committed against the People's Bureau and warning Britain that any attempt to storm the building will have "grave consequences," Tripoli radio reported.

Egypt

Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, speaking at a Khartoum news conference reported by MENA, indicated that Egypt and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle to exchange ambassadors, adding that a possible exchange of envoys will not prevent the latter from maintaining its "distinguished" relations with the United States.

Jerusalem Committee

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, speaking at the opening session of the Islamic Conference Organization's Jerusalem Committee meeting in Fes, warned of a "Zionist conspiracy" to obliterate the vestiges of Islam and Christianity from Jerusalem. In his remarks, broadcast by Rabat radio, 'Arafat called on the Islamic countries to take "large-scale" action to confront both Israeli designs on the city and possible U.S. moves to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

U.S.-Arab Relations

Jordan's King Husayn condemned attempts to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem during recent meetings with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs,and with a visiting U.S. congressional delegation, according to Amman television and Jordan's *AR-RA'Y*. Meanwhile, in the wake of Murphy's visit to Kuwait, QNA cited press reports that the United States has offered to sell Kuwait fighter aircraft and an advanced air defense system.

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King Hassan Opens Jerusalem Committee Session
LD192130 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1916 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Speech by Moroccan King Hassan II at the opening of the meetings of the extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee in Fes — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God. God's prayers and peace upon God's messenger and his friends and family. My dear colleagues, members of the Jerusalem Committee:

The program of our work today will be divided into two sections: public and private. Within the framework of the public section, I shall welcome you to our country and then I will ask my brother Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman, to speak. He will be followed by the secretary general of our organization, who will deliver a brief but comprehensive report. After that we will adjourn the public session and begin our closed session, so we may tackle the core of the issue and so every delegation can put forward its views and make its contribution to the question, the important question we are meeting to discuss. If you agree to this we can begin with saying: in the Name of God, the Merciful and Compassionate. [pauses briefly]

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Colleagues, members of the Jerusalem Committee, I am happy and honored to chair this committee. The recent Islamic conference held in Casablanca had decided to bestow its trust on me, the servant of the Islamic nation. Once more, I pledge to you before God that I shall work day and night to raise the banners of Islam and to ensure the rights of the Islamic nation.

The meeting of our committee was not expected a few weeks ago. It is an emergency meeting necessitated by circumstances.

The legislative authorities in the United States wished to secure from the executive authorities the right to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Such an act, coming particularly from the United States, the superpower, would have repercussions not only on the Arab and Islamic levels but also on the world level.

God forbid, this power, the United States decided to renege on its repeated international pledges and to renege against legitimacy and to make the law of the jungle and illegitimacy [words indistinct] will constitute a most dangerous thing against the whole world community.

The United States today is going through an election campaign. This was what prompted me to address my personal friend and the friend of my country, President Ronald Reagan, and to say to him what I have already said in my message to him: If, every time the United States faced a presidential election, one of its two ruling parties in the country reneged its country's pledges and disregarded what had been established, the United States would lose its credibility completely and for good because it is a characteristic of every state that respects itself to continue to honor its commitments and pledges.

I am happy to say that President Reagan — and it is for this that I called him my friend — has lived up and continues to live up to the level of my personal esteem and of the pledges he had undertaken, following in this regard in the steps of the American presidents who preceded him.

He and his secretary of state sent me letters. We have acquainted you with them through the secretary general of our conference. Yesterday I received another letter. Here is the text of the letter in English and French. As soon as we embark on our closed discussions, I shall request you to listen to it. This is because it contains another pledge, a fourth pledge made on 18 April, the day before our meeting in the Jerusalem Committee.

Brothers and colleagues. It is our duty to be on the side of the American people so they do not become deceived. This is because attempts are being made to confuse the issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict with the main Islamic issue, which is Jerusalem.

Second, I am personally surprised [words indistinct]. They talk about nothing but Jerusalem and the Judaization of Jerusalem and the Jerusalem problem, forgetting all about the universal responsibility of the United States inside their own country: unemployment, inflation, and [word indistinct]. They are forgetting also the various aspects of the universal responsibility of the United States in regard to the dialogue between the South and the North and the East and West and other problems.

It is our duty then to serve our country, our Islamic nation and the fate of our sons and grandsons by helping those who help us and by standing united in the face of those who defy us, such as El Salvador, which has transferred its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. We must stand united in the face of El Salvador. This is not because it is a small country. No, it does not matter whether it is big or small. Under no circumstances can we permit any country or group of countries to tread on the creed in which we grew up and in which we want our sons to grow up.

No one should forget it is not in the interest of any country to lose the friendship of 1 billion people. When I say 1 billion I quote official international figures. We the Muslims number 1 billion people. We constitute a human force, a creative force. We are a force participating in creative work. We are a force which has had and will have the major role in building the world of the coming century. We are a force that clings to God's book and to his prophet to whom he revealed it. As God said in his great book: We have rightfully revealed it. Verily, God has said the truth. Peace be upon you.

'Arafat Speech
LD192245 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1927 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the opening session of the Jerusalem Committe in Fes — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate

The chairman, Your Majesty, Chairman of the Islamic Conference, Chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and brother mem-

bers of the Jerusalem Committee. We are meeting today here in this good country and among this good Arab Muslim people and as guests of the chairman of our conference and our committee, His Majesty King Hassan, in these difficult circumstances through which the Palestinian issue and the Arab issue in general are passing, including the Jerusalem issue and the dangers facing the first of the two holy places and the third of the two holy mosques. These place responsibilities on the shoulders of our Arab nation and commitments on the shoulders of our Islamic nation. We hope the nations will rise to the level of the challenges which confront us all.

The Jerusalem Committee is in session today, while there are two grave subjects that must be confronted. First are the Israeli assaults against the Islamic and Christian sacred places in Jerusalem. Second are the American movements by the members of the U.S. Congress aimed at Jerusalem, especially during the period of the American elections.

Allow me brothers to show you a document they are distributing. This document, Your Highness, is a sketch of the temple, what they call the third temple. This is Jerusalem; this is Jerusalem, Your Majesty, and this is the place of the holy mosque where the sketch is marked for the building of the third temple, the Solomon temple as they call it. This is a proof of the crime they are preparing, among other things, against the first of the two holy places, and the third holy place.

I would like also to show my brothers in the conference this: This, Your Majesty, is old Jerusalem. They have been able to create [sentence unfinished] — and those are the Israeli settlements in old Jerusalem: 32 settlements in old Jerusalem; 32 settlements constituting four belts around Jerusalem and the mosque blessed by God. This practically demonstrates beyond any doubt the Zionist conspiracy to bring Jerusalem under control and obliterate Islamic vestiges. After that comes the other conspiracy, with the obliteration of the Christian vestiges. Despite the fact that official Israeli documents try to deny the existence of this planned policy, all signs indicate that it does exist as I have shown you with figures and maps and documents.

This premeditated Israeli policy is being carried out through terrorist means involving fanatical invaders marching to the instructions of a rabbi who puts across the principle of fanaticism for the land of Israel, whose slogan regarding the land of Palestine is: You will never make your home in Palestine or Jerusalem, the aim being driving Palestinian inhabitants not only from Jerusalem but from all Palestine. This movement received various organized open and secret support on the part of the Israeli Government. After the incident recently involving the attempt to attack Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Israeli newspapers revealed that these groups openly called for the seizure of the holy mosque and its cleansing, as they put it, of Muslim and Christian foreigners. The temple mount means the holy sacred place, and foreigners mean the people of Palestine, the owners of this land.

How to confront this Israeli plan aimed at the sacred places and this terrorism aimed at our people — this is the question I am posing here, Your Majesty, in your presence! At this time Israeli aggression against Jerusalem is being stepped up, American moves are taking place in Congress, and aggressive moves aimed at Jerusalem are taking place in the American elections at various levels.

Material and moral support is being given to Israel in an unlimited manner by the United States, enabling Israel to continue its aggressive policy. At the level of the U.S. Congress, groups of its members have made a move issuing a resolution for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This move is being led by Senator Moynihan.

At the level of American pro-Zionist pressure forces [words indistinct] these forces in the small Latin American states that move in these companies' orbit to persuade them to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem to pave the ground and to test Arab and Islamic reactions; they are just tests for our reactions to them.

How are we to face up to this policy and these hostile moves? Due to these American moves, two states in Latin America have dared to transfer their respective embassies to Jerusalem in the last few days — Costa Rica and El Salvador — despite the fact they are well aware of the Islamic resolution adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad in 1980 and reaffirmed afterward at the Islamic conferences following this date regarding dealing with those who transfer their embassies.

How should we face up to aggression? We must undertake a large-scale move on the level of confronting the Israeli aggression in Jerusalem and Palestine by strengthening the steadfastness of our people there and backing their resistance to terrorism by the Islamic duty of jihad we adopted at our Islamic conferences concerning the liberation of the sanctities. We must undertake a large-scale move to counter the aggressive American policies and the moves in the U.S. Congress. We must make a large-scale move on the level of gaining international support in confronting this aggression.

Your Majesty, during its meetings the Jerusalem Committee has already adopted a number of recommendations that became resolutions during the conferences of the foreign ministers, and these became binding resolutions in the Islamic summit conferences.

What is required today is that we recommend and emphasize the adoption of practical measures ensure implementing these resolutions. We propose, if you allow us, that we spell out our recommendations now, or later when we conclude the open session, Your Majesty. Thank you, Your Majesty.

Speech by ICO'S Chatti

LD192322 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1947 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Speech by ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti at opening session of Jerusalem Committee in Fes — live]

[Excerpts] We meet today with the participation of a large number of ministers and in the presence of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, whose presence among us I warmly welcome, and I express to him the highest appreciation of his heroic jihad. This participa-

tion reflects the importance of this meeting, which is taking place 3 months after the fourth Islamic conference in Casablanca.

We meet once again today at the graceful invitation of Your Majesty in order to look, under your chairmanship, into the latest developments of the problem of holy Jerusalem and Palestine, and particularly the attempts by members of the U.S. Congress to secure a decision on the transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, a matter which, if it takes place, would be imitated by other states which [passage indistinct] because Jerusalem is the capital of Israel.

We have confronted Israel over the past years, but unfortunately the confrontation failed to attain its objective. This is due particularly to the lack of an Arab-Islamic strategic plan, and to the support and backing given by one of the two superpowers to the Zionist entity, a matter that enabled this entity to become stronger militarily and to engage in its aggression without fear or consideration.

Experience has taught us that any position taken in the West in general, and in the United States in particular, over what is called the search for peace in the Middle East is more a theoretical position than anything else, because it usually just expresses recognition of the Arabs' right without mentioning any means of returning it to its owners, or of putting pressure on the aggressor to deter it. If it were otherwise, the Middle East problem whose core is the Palestinian issue would have been resolved years ago.

We must ask the states that support Israel to shoulder their responsibility toward this problem and to adopt the measures that their international commitments and relations with our states impose on them, because the nonimplementation of the measures provided for by the UN Charter is considered a bias toward the Zionist entity and an alliance with it. We have enough prestige in the world and values to ensure that if our words are unified our demand will be met.

We must lay down a strategic plan founded on the Fes plan, with the aim in particular of putting pressure on those who support Israel so they realize that enabling the Zionist entity to continue practicing the policy of aggression and expansionism is a threat to world peace and to the interests of these states themselves, and is considered as contributing to the aggression against the Arab and Islamic nation.

The situation in Jerusalem has reached a level that the Islamic nation cannot bear, and it is expecting our committee to take measures and make recommendations urgently to end the Zionist practices, so the enemy may not attain new legal and material gains that would face us with a fait accompli.

Al-Masri Meets Chatti

JN191902 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met in Fes today with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti. Al-Masri said after the meeting that Jordan will present two working papers to the Jerusalem Committee: The first is connected with Jerusalem in general and the intention of some states to transfer their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The second is connected with the Jerusalem Fund Committee which will meet during the current Jerusalem Committee meetings.

'Aziz Confers With Al-Masri

JN191306 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, 19 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met at his residence here today with Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and issues pertaining to the emergency meeting of the Jerusalem Committee.

The two Arab officials are in Fes to participate in the meeting, which will begin later today.

'Aziz Message to King Hassan II

JN191638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, 19 Apr (INA) — King Hassan II of Morocco has received a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn. The message was conveyed by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who the King received here today. The message concerns bilateral relations and the Jerusalem Committee's work.

'Aziz Visits 'Arafat

JN191644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1637 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, 19 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his residence in Fes today. They discussed bilateral relations, Arab affairs, and the Jerusalem Committee meetings.

Al-Hasan on PLO Working Paper

JN191836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed the PLO's committment to the Fes summit resolutions. He said: We participated in formulating these resolutions and the PNC adopted them as the minimum in the Palestinian national action program for this stage.

Brother Khalid al-Hasan reiterated the PLO's firm stand on the Reagan plan. He said: We do not accept it and we cannot even discuss any plan that does not recognize the Palestinian right and representative leadership — the PLO.

This came in a statement which Brother Abu as-Sa'id made to the Saudi newspaper *AR-RIYADH* published yesterday. He said: The PLO will submit a working paper to the Jerusalem Committee to meet in Fes today, dealing with ways of delaying the Zionist plans aimed at Judaizing occupied Jerusalem. He

added that this paper will inform the Islamic countries of the dangers threatening Jerusalem and the need to adopt a unified stand devoid of slogans.

Saudi Foreign Minister On Meetings

GF200553 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has announced the Kingdom's readiness to participate in everything that will serve the Arab nation and Palestinian cause, particularly with regard to the city of Jerusalem.

In a statement upon arriving in Fes to participate in the meetings of the Jerusalem Committee's extraordinary session which began in the Moroccan city of Fes yesterday, his highness expressed the hope that the committee's meetings will help Islamic efforts in stopping the Israeli attempts to Judaize Jerusalem. He expressed regret over the steps taken by some Latin American countries, like El Salvador and Costa Rica, to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

His highness indicated that the Kingdom's delegation to the Jerusalem Committee will not present a specific working paper.

Committee on U.S. Embassy Move

LD201338 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, April 20 (KUNA) — The Jerusalem Committee of the ICO is expected to wind up an emergency two-day meeting here Friday by adopting a number of resolutions warning the U.S. against moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem and threatening retaliatory measures.

Sources close to the meetings told KUNA that the subcommittee, formulating the committee resolutions, has been intensively working to reconcile proposals put forward by Jordan, the PLO and the Moroccan representative.

The seven-man foreign ministers committee which further groups Mauritania, Indonesia, Pakistan and Iran, which is boycotting the meetings, started deliberations last night to discuss the embassy relocation and study possible retaliatory action.

The sources added that the committee might send King Hassan II of Morocco and a number of committee members to Washington to warn the Reagan administration against the dangers of transferring the mission.

King Hassan disclosed last night that he had received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan assuring him that his administration vehemently opposes the embassy relocation as a grave violation of international law.

Al-Hasan on PNC Meeting, 'Arafat's Cairo Visit

JN191840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Hasan has said that the PNC will either meet at the end of April or the beginning of May in Algiers.

In a statement to QNA in Riyadh, Brother Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] expressed the hope that the meeting in Algiers between Fatah, the PFLP, and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine representatives will succeed. Brother Abu as-Sa'id affirmed the march will continue regardless of the outcome of this dialogue.

On the tour of the Austrian foreign minister and the proposed new initiative to solve the Middle East crisis, Brother Abu as-Sa'id said that this initiative falls within the efforts of the leadership of Socialist International. He said: Several meetings were held in this regard to initiate a European role on the Palestinian issue, and we are awaiting the outcome of these meetings in terms of new initiatives.

On Palestinian-Egyptian relations, Brother Abu as-Sa'id affirmed that the visit of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to Cairo, and his meeting with President Husni Mubarak, does not mean the PLO accepts Camp David, but falls within the framework of consultations and exchange of views.

CSSR Foreign Minister Receives PLO Envoy

JN191850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The PLO representative to the CSSR presented his credentials to CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek during a reception banquet at the CSSR Foreign Ministry. This was followed by a cordial meeting between the PLO representative and the CSSR minister, who affirmed his country's firm stand in support of the just and legitimate struggle of our Palestinian people led by the PLO.

The CSSR minister expressed understanding of the Middle East situation and the difficulties facing the PLO. He praised the distinguished role and international prestige of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. He stressed the need to work toward achieving the unity of the Palestinian factions within the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat.

The PLO representative expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the PLO and the Palestinian people for the firm stands of the CSSR in support of the just Palestinian struggle. He valued the CSSR's willingness to contribute toward taming the difficulties that face the Palestinian struggle march in general.

DFLP-PFLP Delegation Arrives in Algiers

LD191733 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 19/4 (APS) — An important delegation of the DFLP-PFLP Joint Command arrived yesterday to Algiers in order to participate to the tripartite meeting by Mr Yasir 'Abd

Rabbuh, Executive Committee member and DFLP deputy secretary general, and Mr Abu 'Ali Mustafa, PFLP Politburo member. The delegation also included Mr Abu al-'Ala, Politburo member of Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and Mr Sliman Najab, deputy secretary general of the Palestinian Communist Party.

In a statement to the press Mr 'Abd Rabbuh pointed out that "the meeting of the Palestinian National Council should be the outcome of a global Palestinian dialogue and after a consensus is reached the PNC session should be that of unification, not of disagreement. He added stressing that the current consultations are meant to unify the Palestinian national stance to guarantee the holding of a national council of unity." "We have to carry out consultations so as to achieve positive results and a "national agreement" before we set about to examine the modalities of the PNC meeting," he said. [words indistinct] a summit between the Fatah, the PFLP and the PFLP and the PFLP Mr 'Abd Rabbuh indicated that "this question is not under consideration for the time being." On another topic the Palestinian leader said he is confident that the current dialogue and namely Algiers meeting will make it possible to further consolidate PLO unity and his nationalist line."

Algiers meeting follows that of Aden at the end of which he had announced a new unitary and nationalist initiative on the basis of the National Council resolutions with a view to strengthen the armed struggle in the occupied territories, Mr 'Abd Rabbuh also said.

"The carrying on of the armed struggle is the main decision guiding our struggle. We also think that the main battlefields are the occupied territories and that our efforts should be exerted against our principal enemy," Mr Rabbuh said.

On his turn, Mr Abu 'Ali Mustafa, PFLP Politburo member stated that it is quite natural to be optimistic when we are engaged in the consolidation of PLO unity.

"PFLP [words indistinct] Command as a democratic alliance will exert all efforts for the success of this meeting," he added.

Voice of PLO Reports Resistance Attacks

JN191848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The daring operations of the men of the Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance are continuing against the Zionist forces, machinery, and positions in southern Lebanon. The resistance men carried out four heroic operations yesterday. In the first operation, rockets and machine guns were used against a Zionist military post near the 'Arrub village in south Lebanon. The post received direct hits, and several enemy elements were killed or wounded. The second operation was aimed against a Zionist military patrol near Al-Burj ash-Shamili refugee camp near Tyre. The resistance men planted remote-controlled explosives which destroyed a vehicle and killed or wounded a number of enemy personnel.

The resistance men also attacked a military patrol belonging to the agents' so-called Army of south Lebanon with hand grenades and machine guns. A number of these agent forces were killed or wounded.

A spokesman for the occupation forces claimed a Zionist explosives expert managed to defuse explosive charges planted by the resistance men near a Zionist position east of Az-Zahrani area. Eyewitnesses however, reported contrary to the Zionist spokesman's claims. The Zionist spokesman made these claims while admitting the heroic operations of the Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men.

BAHRAIN

Crown Prince Departs for 2-Day Visit to UAE

GF191710 Manama WAKH in English 1705 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 19 Apr (WAKH) — Acting Amir of Bahrain, His Excellency Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah left here today for the UAE on a 2-day visit at the invitation of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

Shaykh Hamad was seen off by the prime minister, His Excellency Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and a number of senior officials.

KUWAIT

U.S. Offer To Sell Various Weapons Reported

GF191149 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Apr (QNA) — Newspaper reports here today stated that the U.S. Administration has made an open offer to sell Kuwait various weapons, including fighter planes, an advanced air defense network, and antitank rockets. In a report dispatched by Kuwaiti and Gulf sources from Washington, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* said that Kuwait will not take any step toward the purchase before obtaining confirmatory guarantees that the U.S. Congress will approve the deal.

These sources added that the decison to buy these weapons will not be made prior to the visit to the Soviet Union by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Saykh Salim Sabah as-Salim, where he will examine advanced weapons and will choose from them what is suitable for Kuwait's defense.

OMAN

Austrian Foreign Minister Lauds Relations

GF191936 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 19 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Austrian Foreign Affairs Minister Erwin Lanc has lauded the relations between the Sultanate of Oman and Austria. He said that these relations witnessed tangible development in the past few years.

In a statement to *'UMAN*, he expressed his delight on meeting His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He said: We exchanged views on a number of current international issues in the Arab and international arenas. He also expressed his pleasure on undertaking his first visit to the sultanate since assuming the post of foreign affairs minister last May. He went on to say: My visit to the sultanate comes as part of a tour during which I will visit a number of countries of the region in order to exchange views with our friends on a number of international issues that concern us, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war, the developments of the situation in the Middle East, and the Palestinian issue. He added: My visit to the Sultanate is designed to discuss the ways to bolster the existing economic cooperation between our two friendly countries and to exchange views about issues of common interest.

On the official talks he held with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs yesterday, the Austrian official said: We discussed a number of international issues of common interest. We also exchanged views on security issues and developments in Europe, in addition to the current situation in Afghanistan, South Africa, and Chad. Our views were identical on these issues. We also discussed developing bilateral relations in the economic and cultural fields, in addition to the best means for developing these relations. The Austrian foreign minister continued saying that the last stage of the civil aviation agreement between the sultanate and Austria was discussed, according to which there will be direct airline flights between the two countries and the Austrian airlines will be permitted to make trips to the Sultanate.

On the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East, he said: Our policy toward the Middle East issue — as announced by Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky — is based on a peaceful settlement between the Palestinians and the Israelis through direct negotiations between the two sides, in addition to ensuring the rights of the Palestinian people to return home. He added: The important thing is to establish the bases for the talks between the two sides which will provide the means for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

GF200522 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre returned to his country this evening after a visit to the Kingdom, during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He also held talks with Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on a number of issues of common interest and the current Arab and international situations.

Eritrean Liberation Front Head Hails Kingdom's Stand

LD192351 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The head of the Eritrean Liberation Front office in Tunisia, Mohammed Ali Idris, announced that a unified meeting would be held at the beginning of May to ratify the Jidda agreement signed in 1982 among the three factions of Eritrean resistance. Idris said that this meeting would be a decisive opportunity to implement the agreement which called for the formulating of a national council composed of the leadership of the three factions, incorporate them in a single organization and select a united political and military leadership under whose banner would be all military and civilian apparatus of the Eritrean revolution, in a manner that would make it possible for them to function in a united way in the international arena and be given political and informational prominence.

In a statement to SPA, the Eritrean official praised the Kingdom's stand vis-a-vis the Eritrean issue, expressing the Eritrean people's appreciation of the financial and moral support provided by the Kingdom's government, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He called on the Arab states to redouble their support to the Eritrean people's struggle and its just cause.

UAE

President Exchanges Views With YAR Counterpart

GF191444 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a telephone call from YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

It was reported that during this phone conversation the UAE president exchanged views with the YAR president about the current developments in the Arab world, the situation in the Gulf region, bilateral relations, and means of developing them.

Bahraini Crown Prince Arrives 19 April

GF191918 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1810 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 19 Apr (WAM) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, crown prince and acting amir of Bahrain, arrived in the country today on a private visit to the UAE which will last for 2 days.

Saudi National Guard Deputy Commander Arrives

GF201012 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in the UAE today on a short visit.

His highness was received at the airport by Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the president's office, and Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of the protocol department.

Newspapers Critical of U.S. Mideast Policies

AL-ITTIHAD on Reducing Trade

GF200714 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 20 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today on the Jerusalem Committee's extraordinary meeting which began in the Moroccan city of Fes yesterday, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* called for reducing the volume of trade by Arabs and Muslims with the United States as an initial measure to [persuade] the United States to stop extending aid to the Israeli enemy which is used in setting up settlements in the Arab city of Jerusalem. The newspaper was referring to the statement made yesterday by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and head of the Palestinian delegation to the Jerusalem Committee meeting, that the United States is financing 33 Israeli settlements in Jerusalem.

AL-ITTIHAD also called for coupling this measure against the United States with a united stand against every country that moves its embassy to Jerusalem by severing all forms of dealings with it.

The newspaper affirmed that aggression against the city of Jerusalem cannot be faced with appeals, statements, or good intentions, but must be dealt with through decisive practical measures which would stop any "U.S. financing of any apartment in any settlement on any yard of our occupied territories."

Concluding, *AL-ITTIHAD* expressed the conviction that all these measures will be less than what is required in allegiance to Jerusalem. Al-Aqsa is calling on us to prepare ourselves to face the enemy by rallying all our might to frighten the enemy of God, our enemy, and the enemy of Jerusalem, the paper said.

AL-KHALIJ on 'Biased Policy'

GF191106 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 19 Apr (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* stressed that patriotic duty and national obligation dictate that the peoples and states of the Arab Gulf region treat the United States in accordance withits hostile stands on Arab national issues and its biased policy in favor of the Zionist enemy.

The paper alluded to the Kuwaiti emphasis, expressed by its Foreign Ministry under secretary following his meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, that the fearful Israeli war arsenal forms a serious threat to the Middle East region, which makes the Israeli enemy behave arrogantly, imposing upon the Arab nation and refusing to recognize the Arab right. The Kuwaiti view coincides on fundamental and clear points with the declaration of the UAE leadership and people that "the U.S. policy is biased; [the U.S.] ought to straighten its policy from the roots if it wants to preserve its interests."

In view of this fact, the paper demanded that Washington interests be treated in accordance with its having convertedIsrael into a dreadful war arsenal which has made it behave arrogantly toward us, impose upon us, occupy our territory, insult our dignity, and offend our true Islam by occupying territory, setting fire to Al-Aqsa mosque many times, Judaizing Jerusalem, and Zionizing Arab and Islamic places in the occupied Arab territory.

At the conclusion of the editorial, the paper called on the Arab Gulf countries to be forerunners in making the principal Arab decision to retort to the United States on the basis of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, especially as it is the one who started to be despotic toward the Arabs and the Muslims. The paper stressed: Our Arab people in the Arab Gulf aspire to see one united political decision made against the United States to open a new era of general Arab response to the United States and Israel.

PDRY

Presidium Chairman Meets PLF Secretary General

GF191958 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A working session was held today at the secretariat of the YSP Central Committee between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Brother Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF].

During the meeting, discussion was held on the political developments in the Arab region, particularly the developments of the situation in the Middle East and in the Palestinian arena.

Views were also exchanged on the recent incidents through which the Palestinian revolution passed through and the fierce aggression which has been and is being waged by the imperialist and Zionist circles against the Arab national liberation movement, including the Palestinian revolution.

The two sides agreed on the importance and necessity of strengthening the struggle and principal alliance between the Palestinian revolution factions and preserving the unity and cohesion of the PLO since it is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Moreover, affirmation was made on the importance of developing fraternal and friendly struggle relations between Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese national movement and continuing efforts in this direction, in addition to the efforts aimed at consolidating the strategic alliance between Arab national liberation fronts, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the international revolutionary movement in a struggle against imperialism and reactionaryism.

During the meeting, bilateral relations betwen the YSP and PLF were also discussed.

Brother Tal'at Ya'qub expressed the appreciation of the front, the revolution's forces, and the Arab Palestinian people for the role played by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the YSP leadership to preserve the PLO's unity so that it resumes its national struggle on the basis of the revolution's political program and the resolutions of the 13th session of the Palestine National Council.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the continuation of PDRY's stance, — the party, people, and government — beside the struggle of the Palestinian people until they regain their national rights, including their right to establish their national state.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also expressed satisfaction on the developing relations between the YSP and the Palestine revolution factions, including those with the PLF.

Report on YSP-Cypriot AKEL Press Statement

GF191658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The YSP and the Cypriot Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL] affirmed the importance of united struggle against aggression and for joint aims, which link them to the rest of the progressive and socialist powers. This was noted in a press statement published regarding the visit of the AKEL delegation to the PDRY from 14-19 April 1984 at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

The AKEL delegation was made up of Comrade (Mikhail Olymbiou), member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Foreign Relations Department, and Andonis Chrisosthomos, member of the Central Committee who was selected to visit the PDRY.

The delegation held talks with the YSP delegation headed by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and met with a number of Political Bureau members and the secretary of the Central Committee and discussed the experience of the YSP in the administration of party work in Aden and Abyan provinces.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, the two parties exchanged information on their activities and the achievements of the two peoples and their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. The two parties also exchanged views on the international situation, particularly the struggle to preserve world peace threatened by hostile imperialist activities, foremost of which are the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the escalation of imperialist aggression in Central America, the Caribbean Sea, and the Middle East, where the United States has become active in establishing rapid deployment forces, and the U.S. role in the Middle East and the Gulf.

The YSP delegation briefed the AKEL delegation on the achievements in the PDRY under the leadership of the YSP and developments in the region, particularly in the Palestinian cause and the escalating Palestinian struggle in the occupied territories; the developments of the situation in Lebanon and the increasing U.S.-Israeli threat against Syria; and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The AKEL delegation expressed the solidarity of the party and people in Cyprus with the struggle and efforts of the party and government of the PDRY to comprehensively develop the country in the interests of the Yemeni people and in the cause of peace and progress in the region. The delegation expressed support and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples for a better life; for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories; for elimination of the imperialist military presence; for securing the rights of Arab peoples to self-determination and control of their wealth; and for securing the rights of the Arab Palestinian people for self-determination and establishment of a national independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Both parties expressed support for all efforts aimed at preserving the PLO's unity and establishing Palestinian national unity based on the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their capitulatory plans.

The AKEL delegation briefed the YSP delegation on the current situation in Cyprus, the developments of the Cypriot problem, and the conspiracies of the imperialist powers and their agents, while affirming the importance of resolving this issue in accordance with the desires and demands of the Cypriot people.

The YSP delegation denounced the illegal declaration of a separate state in the territory occupied by the Turkish forces, regarding it as one of the chapters of U.S. conspiracies, which also include the aggression against Cyprus in 1974, the military coup, and the Turkish invasion of the island. The YSP delegation expressed the support and solidarity of the party, government, and people in the PDRY for the struggle of the AKEL and the Cypriot people to overcome the results of the 1974 coup and the Turkish invasion and to resolve the Cypriot problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and agreements signed between [word indistinct] and Sprios Kiprianou, which maintains the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Cypriot territories, (?nontransgression), withdrawal of the Turkish occupationist forces and all other foreign forces, removal of foreign military bases, and the declaring of the island void of foreign military presence, all of which are aimed at the social and democratice progress of the Cypriot people.

Both parties expressed the importance of the two parties' struggle against the mutual enemy and for joint aims which link them to the rest of the progressive socialist powers. Both parties also expressed great satisfaction for the development of the struggle relations between them and the peoples of the two friendly countries and their readiness to pursue further cooperation to strengthen solidarity.

YAR

President Receives Message From Yugoslavia's Spiljak

GF191850 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Council, received a written message from Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak, in which he expressed his gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality shown to him and accompanying delegation during his visit to the YAR. He also lauded the developed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message included an invitation to the brother president to visit Yugoslavia.

Soviet Group's 'Satisfaction' in Relations Noted

NC181538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources stated that the Egyptian-Soviet talks held during the past 2 days focused on bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. Sources said the Soviet side expressed satisfaction with the progress in bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them. It also expressed satisfaction with the withdrawal of the Multinational Forces from Lebanon. The Soviet Union expressed hope that differences within the PLO will come to an end before the convocation of an international conference to solve the Palestinian problem.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, the Soviet side declared that the Soviet Union was the first country to consider the war a drain on the two countries' strength, and that efforts must be intensified to put an end to it.

The Egyptian and Soviet sides expressed understanding [tafahhum] about the situation in Africa.

Vladimir Polyakov, director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will leave Cairo the day after tomorrow at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to Cairo during which he held talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Foreign Ministry officials.

Richard Murphy Arrives in Cairo 20 April

NC200905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, arrived in Cairo from Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Egypt as part of his current tour of the area.

On arrival, Murphy said the aim of his visit is to hold consultations on the situation in the Middle East, the peace process, the Iraq-Iran war, and relations between Egypt and the United States.

He was received at the airport by Ambassador Salah Basyuni, director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, who held a preliminary meeting with him to review the outcome of his tour.

'Ali To Report to Mubarak on Khartoum Talks

NC191900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo tonight after a 2-day visit to Sudan where he conveyed a message to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri from President Husni Mubarak. 'Ali also led the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the 3d session of the Egyptian-Sudanese integration committee. Our correspondent has learned that 'Ali will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak on the talks held in Sudan. He will also convey a verbal message to President Mubarak from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Mubarak Meets Senegalese Minister 19 Apr

NC191414 Cairo MENA in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 19 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today Senegalese Minister of Information Laity Djibo Ka currently visiting here.

The meeting was attended by Safwat ash-Sharif, state minister for information and Chams Eddine Ndoye, Senegalese ambassador here.

The Senegalese minister said following his meeting with President Mubarak that he conveyed a verbal message from President Abdou Diouf to President Mubarak related to a number of issues of common interest.

The Senegalese minister arrived here on April 16 on a five-day visit at the invitation of Safwat ash-Sharif.

Ghali Receives Message on Changes in Guinea

NC191647 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received an oral message from Guinea's new Foreign Minister (M. Awrady) in reply to the message sent by Dr Ghali last week. The message was delivered by the Guinean ambassador in Cairo.

Dr Ghali said that the message outlines the causes of the recent changes in Guinea. The message furthermore reiterates Guinea's commitment to its previous foreign policy, particularly concerning the African, nonaligned, Islamic, and peace issues. Dr Ghali added that the message affirms Guinea's new regime's adherence to holding the 20th session of the African summit in Conakry in accordance with the previous schedule. The new regime, according to the message, might ask for postponement of the summit for some time until stability has been achieved.

Dr Ghali said: On behalf of Egypt I expressed our support for holding the summit in Conakry and Egypt's readiness to give every means of assistance to render the summit a success.

In another development, the Guinean ambassador handed Dr Ghali the text of the statement released by the Military Committee for National Redress in Guinea.

Ghali Meets British, Austrian Envoys 19 Apr

NC191535 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today met with the British ambassador in Cairo who outlined his country's stance regarding the recent events between Libya and Britain. They also reviewed the UN Security Council's discussions for extending UNIFIL's mandate in southern Lebanon.

Dr Ghali expressed Egypt's interest in extending UNIFIL's mandate to enable the legitimate government to maintain security and stability in Lebanon.

Dr Ghali met with the Austrian ambassador in Cairo to discuss the forthcoming visit to Cairo of the Austrian foreign minister on 12-15 May.

MAY Criticizes U.S. Minelaying in Nicaragua

PM181905 Cairo MAY in Arabic 16 Apr 84 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah Article: "The Banana Peel"]

[Text] When Iran, in the course of its war with Iraq, threatened to mine the Gulf, the United States quickly and repeatedly declared that it would not tolerate any threat to that vital waterway and that it would not remain idle in the face of any steps or military operations which might endanger international shipping in that area. It then rushed a number of its warships to the Gulf, and so did Britain, on the pretext of securing that vital sea lane, intimidating Iran, and preventing it from taking such a crazy step. However, the United States, that self-appointed Gulf policeman, could not stop itself from committing an act of war in Central America's international shipping lanes. It instructed the CIA to mine the waters outside Nicaragua's ports in an attempt to impose a naval blockade on the Nicaraguan regime on the grounds that that revolutionary regime was subverting the area and helping the export of revolution and arms to El Salvador and other crumbling banana republics ruled by reactionary dictators.

The trouble in Central America, and particularly in El Salvador, which has recently moved its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, is certainly not a result of Nicaraguan or Cuban instigation and support for the rebels. It is a result of the overt and covert aid provided by the Reagan administration for the extremist rightist elements, which are maintaining their grip on government by methods of blood and terror which have claimed thousands of innocent victims in violation of human rights. Death squads have been used to kill and liquidate political opponents under the protection of U.S. arms and military experts and in line with an impotent U.S. policy blinded by the fear of Soviet influence in Central America. That fear has prevented the United States from discerning the social and economic collapse which has led to revolutions and other major disturbances in these states. Naturally, the Soviet Union tried to benefit politically and strategically from the situation.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. policy of military intervention in Central America and its recourse to military force to settle its problems with the states of that region have been severely criticized inside the United States and abroad and condemned by a large number of U.S. European allies. France's approval of an arms deal with Nicaragua nearly caused a major crisis between Paris and Washington. The leaked information about the CIA involvement in the mining of Nicaraguan waters — whichthe CIA wanted to keep secret — has demonstrated how far the superpowers would go do achieve their objectives.

President Reagan's administration has met firm congressional opposition to its mining of Nicaraguan waters, particularly when the Nicaraguan Government lodged a complaint with the International Court of Justice in the Hague and when the Reagan administration rejected in advance any verdict by that international court.

The attitude of the United States, defender of freedom and human rights and most outspoken advocate of the need to combat international terrorism and ensure respect for international laws and practices, is perhaps the result of extreme weakness and inexcusable failure. What is more dangerous than all that is the fact that the CIA is reviving such internationally and politically banned actions. It reminds us of the Bay of Pigs and renews the talk about the ugly American and U.S. methods of interference in other people's internal affairs. It also reflects an increasing U.S. tendency to resort to the old ways of the sixties which, cast dark shadows on the U.S. image in the world.

The Reagan administration may overcome the consequences of this scandal, but it will probably be the banana peel on on which Reagan will slip and fall.

West Bank Mayors To Visit Next Week

NC191458 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 19 (MENA) — Fahd al-Qawasima, elected chairman of the Hebron municipality, and Muhammad Milhim, chairman of the Halhul municipality, are due here next week at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. They will have talks with senior Egyptian officials on developments of the Palestinian cause and means of consolidating the Egyptian-Palestinian relations. Al-Qawasima and Milhim are currently residing in Jordan particularly as the Israeli authorities had expelled them from the occupied West Bank.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has extended an invitation to the two Palestinian leaders to take part in the international conference on support of the Palestinian people.

Briefs

Ghali Receives Outgoing Envoys — Cairo, 18 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Venezuelan Ambassador Abel Clavijo Ostos on the occasion of the end of his term as his country's ambassador in Cairo. Dr Ghali received also Albanian Ambassador Murat Angoni on the occasion of the end of his service as his country's ambassador in Cairo. [Excerpts] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1246 GMT 18 Apr 84]

French Nuclear Adviser Arrives — (Gerard Rinon), the French president's adviser for nuclear affairs arrived in Cairo from Paris tonight at the head of a delegation on a 1-day visit to Egypt. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 17 Apr 84 NC]

Minister Warns of Imperialist, Zionist Aggression
JN192010 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1922 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Apr (INA) — Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stated that the world imperialist and Zionist circles have started working to prepare for an aggression against Iraq and its industrial and economic installations. He said that the moves to mount this aggression have assumed serious and escalating form.

In a statement to INA tonight, the minister said that Iraq is closely monitoring these developments and is watching the anti-Iraq campaign in the U.S. media which are under Zionist influence, particularly today's reports in *THE WASHINGTON POST* and *THE HERALD TRIBUNE* which are preparing this atmosphere for an imperialist-Zionist aggression on Iraqi sovereignty — an aggression which will be synchronized with a new Iranian aggression.

Jasim drew the attention of world public opinion, international organizations, and peoples of the world to the dire consequences that would arise from a treacherous aggression against Iraq by world Zionism in collusion with world imperialism and their allies in Iran. The minister said that Iraq's firm answer to the aggressors such as the Tel Aviv rulers, the Tehran rulers, and the forces that support them will foil all their plots and will crush their evil dreams. Iraq's firmness will teach the agent Iranian regime well deserved lessons and inflict on them massive losses on land, sea, and air.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,440 - 19 April
JN191628 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,440 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 19 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With great vehemence and rising morale, our brave Armed Forces are continuing their defense of great Iraq and the glorious Arab nation. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our heroic Air Force pilots today carried out daring missions and dealt effective blows to enemy units and concentrations opposite our forces' positions east of Basra.

Our pilots scored direct hits and inflicted on the enemy grave losses in men and equipment. All our planes returned to base safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and engineering equipment east of Basra. Three enemy vehicles were hit and two infantry positions were destroyed.

3. Sighting an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the central sector of the front, one of our forward units opened fire killing six persons and destroying one 106-mm mounted gun and one weapons emplacement.

4. One weapons emplacement was destroyed east of Tigris.

5. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. Last night and today, the rancorous enemy regime used heavy artillery to shell Basra, Mandali, Zurbatiyah, and their environs.

The savage shelling injured five civilians and damaged eight houses and a number of civilian establishments in Basra, and damaged a number of civilian establishments in Mandali and Zurbatiyah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 April 1984

King Husayn Receives Richard Murphy 19 April

JN191542 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Amman, 19 Apr (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace today Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The meeting was also attended by the U.S. assistant secretary of defense and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Further on Meeting

JN191833 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at An-Nadwah Palace at noon today Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. During the meeting, the king reviewed all the developments witnessed in the Middle East since 1967, pointing out that UN Security Council Resolution 242, which Jordan approved and all the Security Council members fully supported, constitutes the basis for a just and comprehensive peace in the region because it includes the principle of full withdrawal in return for peace. The king affirmed that this principle is non-negotiable.

The king expressed disappointment with the continuing Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, affirming that Jordan considers settlement illegal and a big obstacle on the path of peace in the region. His majesty denounced the attempts to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, explaining the importance of Jerusalem with regard to Muslims and Christians. He stressed the need to restore Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty because it is an indivisible part of the occupied Arab territories.

The king emphasized that Jordan will pursue its efforts to achieve a just, durable, and honorable peace in the region —a peace that guarantees the return of the 1967 occupied Arab territories, the regaining of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and the participation of the Palestinians in any efforts to achieve peace in the region.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed forces. The meeting was also attended the U.S. assistant secretary of defense and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Al-Lawzi, Al-Fayiz Receive U.S. Congressmen

JN191800 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has stressed the concern of Jordan and the Arab nation about achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region and putting an end to the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. Upon receiving a U.S. Congressional delegation today, Al-Lawzi pointed out the importance of continuing cooperation and responsible parliamentary dialogue between Jordan and the United States to acquaint the U.S. people with the real situation in the region and to present and explain facts. He noted the importance of the delegation's visit to the region and its acquaintance with the Palestinian people's suffering. A number of the senators who attended the meeting explained the negative effects of the United States' stand that contradicts the Palestinian Arab people's just rights. A dialogue that was held between the two sides during the meeting dealt with the risks and the delicate circumstances in this region because of Israel's continued occupation of and aggression against the Arab territories. This is in addition to what is required from the United States as a superpower regarding achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question, which is the crux of the Middle East conflict.

In another development, 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, has said that the United States must take care of its interests and the relations of friendship that link it with the Islamic and Arab worlds and stop its biased policy toward Israel. Al-Fayiz, who was addressing a U.S. Congressional delegation today, warned of the deterioration of the Arab relations with the United States if the latter continues its biased policy. He said that the United States vetoes any UN Security Council resolution that would denounce Israel and call on it to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. He added that the United States intervened in Israel's favor during the latter's wars against the Arab world, particularly in the June 1967 war which resulted in the occupation of territories belonging to three Arab countries. Al-Fayiz noted the strict stand that former U.S. President Eisenhower adopted when he pressured Britain, France, and Israel and forced them to withdraw from the Arab territories during the three-sided aggression of 1956.

Al-Fayiz expressed hope that U.S. officials would pressure Israel to abide by the UN resolutions in order to safeguard U.S. interests in the region. He noted Jordan's policy in support of peace that is based on justice through UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338 which commit Israel to withdraw form the occupied Arab territories. He said: What concerns us here in Jordan is that our relations with the United States shall remain good on the basis of mutual respect; unless the United States seeks the contrary through continuing its biased policy toward Israel and not considering the just Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestine question. He denounced the stand of some U.S. Congressmen who called for moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and said that such a stand challenges the feelings of all Arabs and Muslims and violates the various UN resolutions in this regard.

The head of the U.S. Congressional delegation replied by thanking Al-Fayiz for his frank and clear speech and expressed hope that opportunities may permit the largest possible number of U.S. Congressmen to visit the region and to get acquainted with the realities of its situation. He stressed the importance of the continuation of friendship between Jordan and the United States. He called for reaching a common ground and adopting a new policy in the Middle East after the elections that will take place in both the United States and Israel in the second half of

this year. He stressed the need for the Arab side to reveal facts to the U.S. people and to acquaint them with Arab stands, as the Zionist lobby does — the lobby that plays a major role in transforming U.S. decisions in Israel's favor.

AR-RA'Y on Parliamentary Dialogue

JN200903 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Does the Jordanian-U.S. Parliamentarians' Dialogue Mean?" *AR-RA'Y* says: In two meetings between the U.S. congressional delegation and the president of the Jordanian Senate and the Speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, an assertion was made on the importance of the Jordanian-U.S. dialogue, and on the dangers of weakening Arab-U.S. relations if the United States continues in its bias toward the Israeli aggressors. It should be noted that this dialogue must lead to the U.S. parliamentarians respecting the facts which they are being given, and must produce new fair practices in light of their position as partners in U.S. decisionmaking.

The current dialogue should not be merely one of ideas and wishes that are being expressed by the U.S. congressmen; ideas and wishes that end when the meetings end, and are renewed when a new congressional delegation listens once again to the Arab viewpoint. Such meetings cannot be described as dialogue. If those congressmen believe that only listening and frequent meetings are enough for a continuing dialouge, then they are mistaken.

AR-RA'Y says: It is time that the deviations in U.S. policy, which are coordinated with the Israeli aggressors, became the clear focus of dialogue in the minds of the congressmen. At the same time, these congressmen must also realize that the twisted words which are far removed from real action cannot any longer titillate the Arabs' feelings, or pacify them, or regain the collapsed U.S. credibility in the region.

In another development, we must note that the U.S. congressmen will be partly responsible if Arab-U.S. relations are weakened. We must say that the Arab people cannot explain or respect the phenomenon of seeing some congressmen's loyalty to Israel becoming stronger than their loyalty to the United States. This phenomenon has harmed the reputation and position of the Congress before the Arabs more than any party which is hostile to the Congress and the United States.

AR-RA'Y concludes: This outcome must be understood by the congressmen who still believe that their affiliation must only be to their country, its reputation, and its interests. Perhaps, through their positions, these congressmen can steer the Congress and the United States away from the practices and bargains whose only objective is to use U.S. potentials to serve the Israeli aggressors at the expense of U.S. interests.

Al-Masri on Arab Unity in Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH

JN200831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has called for a clear, strong, and unified Arab stand toward the Iranian aggression on Iraq.

In an interview with the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH*, published today, he said: Once this unified stand is achieved, it will certainly influence Iran and put an end to every foreigner that has ambitions against Arab territory.

He talked about the need to amend the Arab League Charter, particularly the article on approving decisions unanimously which should be replaced by an article where decisions are approved by the majority. He said that working according to the principle of unanimity has obstructed a great deal of the Arab League activities.

The Jordanian minister denied that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat had agreed to make a joint tour of some foreign countries, but indicated that the Jordanian and Palestinian leaders will hold meetings in the near future.

On the reasons for the recent tension in Jordanian-U.S. relations, Tahir al-Masri pointed out that Jordan notes a continuous retreat of the U.S. stand toward the Arabs, adding that this stand has retreated even toward basic matters such as the principle of the inadmissibility of the occupation of territories by force. He stressed the need not to remain silent over this U.S. retreat. He said: We must approach the U.S. public in order to explain the dangers and distoritions of the U.S. Middle East policy.

Regarding his country's stand toward Egypt's return to the Arab nation, the Jordanian foreign minister said that his country supports this return when all the appropriate conditions are met. He stressed the need for a joint Arab action in this regard.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Salvadoran Move to Jerusalem

JN200938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Conspiracy to Judaize Jerusalem," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: In the absence of serious Arab and Islamic action, which is capable of confronting conspiracies concocted against the Arab and Islamic people and their holy places, a country like El Salvador was allowed, along with Israel and the United States, to contribute to the attempt aimed at completing the scheme to Judaize Jerusalem which began with the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories.

Due to the absence of a practical Arab response, this Latin country gave Israel further justification to continue to urge the countries which have diplomatic relations with it to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's everlasting capital, ignoring the UN resolutions and international norms which do not allow acquisition of land by force.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: There is no doubt that the United States is the one that gave El Salvador the green light to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, and to say to the Arabs and the Muslims: What can you do in this respect? U.S. policy, which is cornered between its election interests and its future relations with the Arab and Islamic countries, is trying to pacify Israel with a short-term procedure, which will be followed by other procedures, through convincing or giving orders to a country like El Salvador to move its embassy to occupied Jerusalem.

Whether or not the U.S. Administration succumbed to congressional pressures to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem; and whether or not Israel and Washington are able to convince other countries to do what El Salvador has done, the fact is that there is a conspiracy to disregard the feelings of believers through Judaizing Jerusalem, confiscating it, and giving it to Israel.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: Every party to this conspiracy is doing what it can within this framework. In addition to the U.S. position in this regard, Israel, which established 32 settlements around the holy city with U.S. money and which is trying to obliterate the Islamic features of the city and to evict the Arab citizens from it, is giving a lesson to those there who are concerned about maintaining the Arabism of Jerusalem. This lesson shows that what the Arab and Islamic countries have done to prevent the Judaization of the city was not sufficient to stop the conspiracy, and did not prevent Israel from devouring Jerusalem and from continuing to disregard the feelings of the Arabs and Muslims.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Consequently, and because the conspiracy to Judaize Jerusalem is taking dangerous and practical dimensions, the confrontation of this challenge must be through practical and effective Islamic steps that will expose the nature of this conspiracy and define the methods to confront and to foil it. The Jerusalem Committee — which is now meeting in Morocco — is the party which now must shoulder the responsibility of preparing these steps.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Hold Talks in Damascus

Beginning of Talks

NC191814 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil began talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at noon today at a closed session held at the presidential palace in Damascus. President al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1015 today, accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and advisers Muhammad Shuqayr and Jean 'Ubayd. The president was received at Damascus airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and his three deputies: 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr Rif'at al-Asad, and Zuhayr Mashariqah.

After the official reception ceremony, Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad proceeded to the guest palace for rest. They then went to the presidential palace where they held a closed meeting at 1100. Meanwhile, Minister Salim and advisers Shuqayr and 'Ubayd met with Syrian First Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the presence of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' in Khaddam's office.

President al-Jumayyil had left B'abda Palace at 0730 in an official motorcade for the meteorological base [as heard] passing through the areas of B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, Sinn al-Fil, Az-Zalqa, Antilyas, Juniah, Al-'Uqaybah and arrived at the military base at approximately 0810 where he boarded a Middle East airlines plane for Damascus.

Second, Third Rounds

NC192024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held a third round of talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at 2100 today. The second round of the Lebanese-Syrian summit talks, which began at 1630, ended at 1810 today. After the second round of talks, President al-Jumayyil visited [Syrian Vice Presidents] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Dr Rif'at al-Asad to congratulate them on assuming their new posts. Meanwhile, at 1830 today, a meeting was held at the office of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Jean 'Ubayd and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq Ash-Shar'.

No Official Comment

NC192031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Lebanese-Syrian talks led by Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad were resumed in Damascus this evening. Although nothing official has thus far been revealed on the talks, a well-informed Lebanese source emphasized in Damascus that the political and military issues are an indivisible part, adding that any relaxation in the political arena would reflect positively on the combat lines.

End of Summit

NC200514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The Damascus summit has ended. President Amin al-Jumayyil, accompanied by Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Presidential Adviser Jean 'Ubyad, left Damascus at dawn today [as heard] after 3 and 1/2 hours of discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and other ministers. Syrian official circles said the discussions dealt with the joint interests and the situation in the Arab region and in Lebanon. These circles added that the atmosphere of the discussions was positive and fraternal, thus creating optimism, and that the two sides held identical views on all principles aimed at ending the fighting in Lebanon, uniting the Lebanese, and achieving national accord, peace, and development.

The Syrian circles further said that presidents Al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad showed interest in the need to speed up the formation of a government of national unity capable of ending the Lebanese crisis and of developing cooperation among all Lebanese on the basis of the principles that the sides concerned will establish after holding consultations among themselves to remove all obstacles precluding a comprehensive accord. News agencies reported from Damascus this morning that President al-Asad reiterated to his Lebanese guest and his aides Syria's determination to give every possible aid to fraternal Lebanon in its endeavor to achieve national accord, evacuate the Israeli occupation forces from the south, and restore the citizens' safety.

President Al-Jumayyil left Damascus at midnight yesterday [as heard] after a 15-hour visit. He and his delegation were seen off at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President Khaddam, Prime Minister al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Ash-Shar', and other Syrian officials.

'Satisfacion' With Results

NC200609 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Damascus summit has ended. President Amin al-Jumayyil, accompanied by Foreign Minister Elie Salim and Presidential Adviser Jean 'Ubayd, returned to Beirut this morning after a final 3-1/2 hour round of discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and other ministers.

Official quarters this morning expressed their satisfaction with the results of the Lebanese-Syrian conference on both the security and political levels. They expected these results to become evident soon. Press reports quoted President al-Jumayyil as saying that the Damascus discussions were successful and that the results will become evident very soon. Official quarters expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken yesterday on the security level. They hoped more steps will be taken soon.

New Cabinet To Be Formed Within 48 Hours

JN201025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] I have learned from my own sources that yesterday's Syrian-Lebanese summit talks emphasized that a national unity government will be formed within the next 48 hours and that a basic change in the Lebanese Army Command and in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies will be introduced.

1. The government will be chaired by Rashid Karami.
2. The number of deputies in the Chamber of Deputies will be increased to 130. Half of them will be Christians and the other half Muslims; namely, 65 deputies for each side.
3. There will be two deputy prime ministers. The first is Walid Junbatt, who will be deputy prime minister for security affairs; the second is Nabih Birri, who will be deputy prime minister for economic affairs.
4. The Army Command will consist of several persons led by the chief of staff.
5. The formation of a higher political leadership.
6. The formation of a higher security command.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Khalid Junblatt, Marwan Hamadah, and Tawfiq Sultan early this morning. Talks dealt with the latest developments and the results of the Syrian-Lebanese summit. This meeting lasted about 2 hours, after which Junblatt, Hamadah, and Sultan left for Al-Mukhtarah to brief Walid Junblatt on the results. They will then leave for Beirut to meet with Nabih Birri for the same purpose.

Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri are expected in the Syrian capital this evening or tomorrow morning. I have also learned that former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami will visit Damascus within the next 48 hours.

Syrian Sources Deny Names Fixed

JN201307 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Informed Lebanese sources told us this morning that during the [Syrian-Lebanese] summit an agreement was reached on the formation of a national unity government, which was to be implemented as soon as possible; on some basic changes in the Army Command; in the Chamber of Deputies, whose members will be increased to 130, divided equally between the Christians and Muslims; and on the formation of a political leadership and a security command. These sources added that former Prime Minister Rashid Karami would chair the new government and that Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri would be deputy prime ministers.

However, later today informed sources here denied that a final and specific agreement was reached on these matters and their respective details during the talks. These sources warned that proposing names and defining certain formulas and arrangements are premature and are aimed at confusing the current positive work going on between Damascus and Beirut. However, these sources added that an agreement has actually been reached on attaining a national accord and forming a national unity government that will guarantee the cooperation of all the Lebanese for the sake of proceeding along the road of national unity, ensuring the citizens' security and safety, rebuilding Lebanon, and rescuing it from the Israeli occupation. All those I contacted gave me the impression that the results of the [summit] talks were positive, constructive, and a reason for optimism.

Implementation of Disengagement Plan Begins

Observers Take Up Positions

NC191950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The members of the local observers body today set off for their designated positions in Beirut, the southern suburb [of Beirut], and the mountain to supervise the cease-fire that was declared by the Security Arrangements Commitee yesterday and that came into effect at 2100 last night. These observers are expected to deploy in the eight sectors assigned to them and at the hippodrome, which has been assigned to the French observers.

The 10 leaders of the local observers body arrived at the hippodrome this morning to determine where the observers will be quartered. This place according to the program, is to be between the hippodrome and the suburb's development authority office at the health ministry.

While these leaders were meeting with the members of the Security Arrangements Committee at the committee's temporary headquarters, the observers, who consist of Army and Internal Security Forces reserve officers — as well as the other ranks and drivers — were arriving at the race course to prepare the cars and the equipment that are to be used in their delicate task.

Meanwhile, Security Arrangements Committee sources reported that the security situation on the contact lines in the capital and the mountain was markedly calm and that the security reports did not indicate any setbacks or gunfire. The situation remained calm until 1200 — the time set for the observers to set forth to take up the positions designated for them — when an artillery shell fell on a position close to Burj al-Murr and was followed by sniper fire in which 12.7-mm exploding bullets [as heard] were used, directed at the vicinity of As-Sana'i'. This incident caused the deployment of the observers to be delayed until this afternoon. However, a Security Arrangements Committee source declared at 1300 that the observers had gone to take up their positions according to plan. The source, however, did not give the time for the completion of the operation.

Meanwhile, a meeting was held today at the office of Colonel 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director of the Internal Security Forces. It was attended by unit commanders Brigadier General 'Umar Makhzuni, commander of Beirut police; Brigadier Gen-

eral Faysal Farhat, commander of the Internal Security Forces institute; Colonel George Nujaym, commander of the gendarmerie; as well as by some other officers, in addition to Colonel Antoine Nasr, the chief of staff; Colonel Wakim, head of the technical branch; and Colonel Mikha'il Sim'an, chief of the administrative branch. During the meeting, the final details of the operation for the deployment of disengagement force on the axes in the capital, the suburb, and the mountain were discussed to ascertain that the final arrangements for these forces had been completed.

It has been learned that as of 0500 tomorrow the members of the Internal Security Forces will be ready at their positions so as to start deploying at approximately 0700 in order to disengage the forces.

Committee Issues Statement

NC191939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Statement issued 19 April by the Security Arrangements Committee — read by announcer]

[Text] Throughout the day today, the Security Arrangements Committee supervised the first phase of the deployment of observers in the various sectors of Beirut and the [southern] suburb. The operation continued until 2000. The members of the committee expressed their satisfaction with what has been accomplished despite the lack of equipment, especially in terms of vehicles and communications.

As for the mountain, the part [of the operation] covering Ash-Shuwayfat, Kafr Shima as far as Al-Ma'rufiyah and Bsaba has been accomplished. The area of Dahr al-Wahsh has been surveyed. The observers operation deployment will be completed in the rest of the mountain areas tomorrow morning. As for the establishment of posts for the disengagement forces — consisting of Internal Security Forces — in the buffer zones, this will be done tomorrow according to schedule, beginning with the southern suburb and Beirut and then the mountain.

Deployment Begins in Beirut

NC200847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] A short while ago the disengagement forces began deployment in the sectors of Beirut and the southern suburb under the supervision of the quadripartite Security Committee which will follow up the operation throughout the contact line. Committee sources told the Voice of Lebanon correspondent that the deployment operation will be implemented simultaneously in the sectors of Beirut and the southern suburb and later in the mountain sector. In the mountain, the observers unit completed its deployment at 0930 today and took over the positions designated for them on the axis extending from 'Arayya, Dahr al-Wahsh, Suq al-Gharb hills, Bsus, and Al-Qammatiyah. A disengagement force is scheduled to proceed at 1030 toward the positions designated for them in the mountain according to the disengagement plan.

Clashes Delay Deployment

NC191523 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The security situation in the mountain has deteriorated since 1600, when violent artillery clashes, which are continuing commenced on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat-'Alayh axis after the Lebanese Army positions came under artillery shelling. In Beirut's southern suburb, sniper fire has been directed at Kafr Shima and Al-Hadath, during which citizen Sofia Udishu was wounded. Explosions were heard on the Al-Mu'allim-Sfayr and Primo-Al-Barjawi axes.

Just when the observers force was about to deploy in the capital's southern suburb's axes, tension intensified and Army positions were subjected to artillery fire. Consequently, the quadripartite [Security Arrangements] Committee made contacts that led to a cease-fire agreement to take effect at 1630.

Forces Complete Deployment

NC201218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The deployment of the disengagement forces on the contact lines on all axes of the southern suburb was successfully completed a short while ago. No incidents or problems hindering the process were reported. The deployment covers the area from At-Tayyunah Circle to Mar Mik'ail Church and up to the Al-Ghadir area. The gunmen retreated to a distance of two buildings on both sides of the road along the dividing line in implementation of the plan that was approved by the various parties. The deployment of the Internal Security Forces on the axes of Beirut from the port to At-Tayyunah is expected to take place this afternoon. This will be followed by deployment on the axes in the mountain.

Lebanese-Syrian Clash in Al-'Aqurah Reported

NC191524 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1518 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] At 1610 today, artillery clashes occurred between the Lebanese Army and the Syrian Army in the barren lands [jurud] outside Al-'Aqurah. No details regarding the cause of these clashes are as yet available.

Tension Resolved

NC191746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The causes behind the clash between the Lebanese and Syrian armies have been resolved. Our correspondent said the Syrian Forces' attempt to create a new position in Afqa caused tension in the area. However, the correspondent added, the Syrian commander visited the commander of the Lebanese Army positions in Afqa and they immediately tackled the issue.

Clash Report Denied

NC192012 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Statement issued 19 April by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate — read by announcer]

[Text] Some private radios have reported that clashes have occurred between the Lebanese and the Syrian Armies in the Al-'Aqurah area. The Army Command emphasizes that this report is untrue, especially since relations between the two armies in the aforementioned area have not been marred by any incident worth mentioning.

PSP Radio Reports Clashes in Al-Biqa'

NC191855 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Israelis have recently taken stringent measures in the south and in the Al-Biqa'. Observers have said these measures point to an outbreak of war, to take place in those areas of the Al-Biqa' in which Syrian Forces are deployed. A state of considerable tension prevailed today in the area following the outbreak of clashes [not further specificed as to combatants] with artillery and tank fire. These clashes involved the cultivable areas [khiraj] of Ar-Rawdah, as well as Majdal 'Anjar and As-Suwayri.

There are reports that the villages in the occupied southern Al-Biqa' are now the scene of Israeli military movements that coincide with the atmosphere of terror the Israeli forces are imposing on the residents. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces are also sealing some exits and alleys from the citizens.

In another development, an Israeli military spokesman today admitted that an Israeli soldier was injured at noon today when Lebanese national resistance men threw a handgrenade at an Israeli patrol passing on a street in An-Nabatiyah. Immediately after this incident, the Israelis carried out searches and raids.

Syrian, Palestinian Forces on 'Maximum Alert'

NC192118 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The residential areas in Al-Hadath are now being subjected to concentrated sniper fire originating from the gunmen's positions in Beirut's southern suburb. It has been noted that the observers have not yet been deployed in the positions between Al-Hadath and the suburb.

Meanwhile, flares have been spotted over the mountain area. In another development, reports from Shtawrah indicate that Syrian and Palestinian forces and Amal gunmen there have been placed on a maximum state of alert due to the Israeli threats made in the wake of the terrorist operations carried out by Palestinian groups inside Israel.

Israelis To Hand Over Sidon Government House

NC191914 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this evening received the following cable from Edmond Mash'alani, acting governor of the south: The Israeli Forces this morning — 19 April, 1984 — informed us that they will hand over to us the Government House in Sidon within the next 3 days. We shall attempt to return all employees to their departments as quickly as possible, after making the necessary repairs.

Car Bomb Explodes Near Israeli Patrol in South

NC192146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] National resistance men this afternoon carried out two daring operations against the Israeli enemy forces. A booby-trapped car exploded in Dayr Qanun Ra's al-'Ayn while an Israeli patrol was passing near the place. The explosion was followed by an armed clash between the national resistance men and the enemy forces. Reports coming from the south did not specify the number of casualties resulting from the operation because the Israeli fores cordoned off the area. However, the reports noted that a large number of ambulances rushed to the scene of the clash to evacuate the casualties.

This afternoon, an explosive device exploded while an Israeli patrol was passing by in the town of An-Nabatiyah. An Israeli military spokesman admitted the operation and said that an Israeli soldier was wounded.

Al-Wazzan Condemns Attack on Junblatt's House

NC191938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this evening contacted by telephone Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Secretary General Fu'ad Salman at the house of Walid Junblatt, PSP leader, and expressed his denunciation and condemnation of the attack to which Junblatt's house was subjected to last night.

Birri Meets U.S. Envoy, Raps U.S. UNIFIL Stand

NC191917 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, the Amal Movement leader, has received the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Mr Reginald Bartholomew, and conveyed to him the indignation of the Amal Movement in particular and the southerners in general of any international stance that does not support an increase in the number of UNIFIL soldiers in the south, and the consolidation of its role. This stance has been taken because it is impermissible that this subject become associated with any other matter under any pretext. The reason is that the suffering of the southerners has been aggravated to such an extent that civility is now beingjeopardized at the hands of the Israeli occupation, which affects everything, particularly in that this occupation has sev-

ered the south from the rest of the homeland. This protest follows the negative stand the United States took on the draft resolution that would renew the UNIFIL mandate in the south. The relevant [UN] resolution is expected to be passed tonight.

Deputy Attacks Libya's Jallud Over Imam's Fate
NC191539 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Kazim al-Khalil today attacked 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the number-two man in Libya, because of his statement calling on the Shi'ite community in Lebanon to draw the curtain on the subject of Imam Musa as-Sadr [Shi'ite leader who disappeared on visit to Libya in August 1978]. Deputy al-Khalil expressed surprise over the statement, which Jallud made in Damascus. He called on Jallud to disclose what actually happened to the imam.

Franjiyah Receives Message From Syrian President
NC181207 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The message was delivered by Dr Mustafa Al-Haj 'Ali, director of the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The Syrian envoy arrived at Zgharta Palace at 1000 today. He was welcomed by former President Franjiyah, who held a meeting with him which was attended by Robert Franjiyah and Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi. The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour, during which the current situation in Lebanon and the area was reviewed. After the meeting, the Syrian envoy said: I delivered a message from President al-Asad to former President Franjiyah who gave me a reply message. The Syrian envoy then left Zgharta for Tripoli, where he handed former Prime Minister Rashid Karami a message from President al-Asad.

Kuwaiti Daily: U.S. Opposes Syrian Force Return
GF192012 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Apr 84 pp 1, 22

[Muhammad 'Anan dispatch from Beirut]

[Text] *AS-SIYASAH* has learned that the U.S. administration has informed Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil that it strictly opposes letting Syria assume the mission of maintaining security in Lebanon and that U.S. strategy in Lebanon and in the Middle East does not allow for Lebanon falling under Syrian influence. This U.S. stance came in a secret report delivered to the Lebanese Government.

An informed source that was asked by *AS-SIYASAH* about the U.S. Administration's stance toward the return of the Syrian Deterrent Force said it does not believe that this force will return, as it is ruled out that President Al-Jumayyil and President Al-Asad will refer to this issue, in the event the Syrian-Lebanese summit is held, because the return of the deterrent force requires a collective Lebanese decision on a number of urgent issues, the first of which is about the force that will be capable of maintaining security in the country and preventing division.

The source stressed that the regional circumstances do not permit the return of the deterrent force, unless such a return entails regional agreement, particularly between Syria and Israel. Such an agreement does not currently exist.

On the other hand, *AS-SIYASAH* has learned that Major General Antoine Lahhad, commander of the southern army of Lebanon, which is supported by Israel, has adopted measures that will enable him to expand his military presence, including the area of western Al-Biqa' to the international Beirut-Damascus Highway. The implementation of this is subject to the Israeli plan which is designed to join Zahlah, the mountains overlooking the Christian region of Kasrawan and Juiyah, with southern Lebanon, which is under Israeli occupation.

Rumours have been circulating about an Israeli preparation to launch a surprise attack in Al-Biqa' Valley in order to implement such a plan.

AS-SIYASAH has learned that Israel's goal in this plan is to create a buffer zone between the position of the Lebanese forces in Barbarah region in the north and An-Naqurah on the southern borders and Shtawrah in eastern Lebanon and northeastern Al-Biqa'. The Israelis believe that the implementation of this plan enables them to impose the solution they want on the other sides, which still oppose cooperation with Israel.

Military analysts believe the Israeli plan is designed to achieve what Israel failed to do during the Zahlah war of 2 May 1981 between the "Lebanese forces" and the Syrian Army.

Continued Reportage on Syrian-Lebanese Summit

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Resume Talks

JN191548 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil resumed their talks at 1430 today, in the presence of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'. Attending on the Lebanese side were Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Lebanese presidential advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

The talks between Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil began this afternoon in a closed meeting at the Presidential Palace. The two sides also held a meeting which was attended, in addition to the two presidents, by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and Lebanese presidential advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

At 1215 today, the two sides held a meeting in the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It was attended for the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and for the Lebanese side by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd.

President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a luncheon in honor of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The luncheon was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; General Mustafa Talas, defense minister and deputy prime minister; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'; Wahid Fadil, minister of presidential affairs; and Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh. The luncheon was attended on the Lebanese side by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and presidential advisers Jean 'Ubayd and Muhammad Shuqayr.

Khaddam Holds Meeting

JN191822 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] At 1830 today, a meeting was held in the office of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Attending the meeting were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and Lebanese presidential Adviser Jean 'Ubayd.

Al-Jumayyil Congratulates Officials

JN192111 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2105 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 19 Apr (SANA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil visited Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam this evening and congratulated him on his assumption of his new position and wished him success.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil also visited Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad this evening and congratulated him on the assumption of his new position and wished him success.

Talks End, Al-Jumayyil Departs

JN200618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil dealt with issues that concern the two fraternal countries as well as the situation in the region, particularly in the Lebanese arena. These talks were held in an atmosphere of positivity, fraternity, and optimism. Viewpoints were in agreement on a host of principles which could end fratricide, unite the Lebanese, and lead them toward national accord, peace, and construction.

The two presidents indicated the importance of forming a national unity government that could end the state of conflict in Lebanon and help all to cooperate on the agreed on points which can overcome the current obstacles.

President Hafiz al-Asad emphasized Syria's determination to extend all possible aid to fraternal Lebanon in its search for the establishment of national accord, the evacuation of the Israeli occupiers from its territory, and the provision of security for its citizens.

Talks between Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil resumed at 2110 yesterday. Attending on the Syrian side were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'. Attending on the Lebanese side were Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and Lebanese presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd.

Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his delegation left Damascus at 0100 today. President Hafiz al-Asad as well as Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', and some ministers saw him off at Damascus International Airport.

Israeli "Trusteeship" Decried

JN191333 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, through its forces of invasion on the Lebanese land, Israel attempts to be a partner in the Lebanese decision-making, a trustee for the Lebanese people, and a party with a right to express its viewpoint or impose a solution that serves not the Lebanese, but the expansionist Zionist design and Israel's hostile strategy against Lebanon and all Arabs. Because the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people are standing in the trench of confrontation against the Zionist occupation and confirming this stand through the strong resistance in southern Lebanon, Israel has found in the large-scale aggression and the concentration of vehicles and tanks one of its pillars with which to hamper the security and political detente that represents the

Lebanese people's desire and interests in defending unity, independence, and Lebanese national cohesion. Israel admits through its most distinguished leaders that the results it has aspired for through invasion have been foiled by the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. Moreover, Israel does not deny that its soldiers do not fear anything more than going into the hell of southern Lebanon.

At the same time, Israel claims that its presence on the Lebanese land will be for a long period of time. By doing this, Israel attempts to reassure those who are involved with it in its conspiracies against Arab Lebanon, Lebanon the homeland, and the people. However, the Zionist command does not deny its occupation of southern Lebanon is a part of its strategy to move the military confrontation with Syria into an arena far from the Israeli field. Israel considers this confrontation as inevitable, and the only alternative is Syria's recognition of the legitimacy of Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. Because Israel is confident and convinced of the impossibility of Syria's submission, it launches threats both through open statements and military concentrations. Israel aims at subjugating the Lebanese people to the logic of fear and horror in an attempt to force them to accept the Israeli trusteeship and consequently detach themselves from their pan-Arab affiliation and national objective represented by liberating and uniting their land. Syria, however is confident and convinced that its duty toward Lebanon, its people, and Arabism, is a duty dictated by its entrenched pan-Arab ideology. Therefore, Syria is determined to foil every Zionist design aimed at affecting Lebanon and the aspirations of its people in security, stability, and entrenched unity.

If the Israeli option has found methods of launching threats and war, and means for blackmailing and hampering the march of the Lebanese nationalist accord, then Syria wants to assure the Lebanese and the Arabs in all countries that its march will not be affected, its convictions will not change, and its sacrifices for the pan-Arab interests are not the outcome of the present circumstances and will not stop before liberating the land and the human being whether in southern Lebanon or in every part of the Arab territory under the hateful Zionist occupation. Syria, whose stands spring from the strength of its leader and the pioneer of its march Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will not deviate from its national and pan-Arab line. Moreover, Syria is determined to defeat the aggressors and their designs and to save Lebanon from its ordeal. Syria's stand toward threats and aggression will not change until the Lebanese people achieve their demands and the Arab people realize for what they aspire.

Today, when the Lebanese-Syrian summit is being held in steadfast Damascus, in the historical city of Damascus well-known for its continuous pan-Arab generosity, we must affirm the march of the Lebanese nationalist accord is the only option and that all the Israeli obstacles will not be stronger than the will of the people who aspire for saving the blood of their sons for the battle of liberating southern Lebanon. Moreover, the Israeli obstacles will not be stronger than the Lebanese aspiration stability, security, and unity. Syria, which has built its strategy on the basis of supporting right and confronting falsehood, will be at the side of Lebanon and its people in the same measure as it is for itself and for its people. Syria will continue the march of offering sacrifices for the sake of Lebanon and the aspirations of its people, because Syria's security is part of Lebanon's security and the Lebanese people are part of the one Arab nation.

Rif'at al-Asad Receives USSR's Brutents

JN200711 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad received Karen Brutents, deputy chairman of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, yesterday evening. Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin attended the meeting.

Talks dealt with issues of concern to the two friendly countries. Dr Rif'at al-Asad highly valued the USSR's stands in support of the struggle being waged by our people under the leadership of Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

Brutents emphasized the USSR's strong support for Syria's steadfastness in confronting the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary aggression. He expressed the appreciation of the Soviet leadership and people for President Hafiz al-Asad, who is leading his nation and people to victory and enhancing Syria's exalted status in the world.

Al-Ahmar Receives USSR Peace Committee

JN191300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation headed by Comrade Muminsho Kanoatov, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Peace in the TaSSR and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, now visiting Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Peace Council.

Comrade al-Ahmar welcomed the delegation after which cordial talks were held on the results of its visit to Syria and the impressions gained by the delegation during its stay and through its talks with the officials.

Comrade al-Ahmar noted the importance of developing relations between the Syrian and the USSR peace councils and the activities of both councils which represent part of the activities sponsored and led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria and the CPSU in the USSR.

Comrade al-Ahmar reviewed the current political situation, especially in the Lebanese arena, the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at imposing hegemony over the Arab region, and Syria's brave confrontation under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the party secretary general and the president of the republic, of these schemes to foil their objectives. He asserted that Syria — which is determined to continue its march toward establishing a progressive, socialist society — adopts a course hostile to imperialism and Zionism and aims to strengthen its relations with the USSR and the socialist countries, considering

this stand as one of the bases of its progressive, principled, and strategic course. Comrade al-Ahmar expressed his satisfaction with the development of friendship and cooperation between both friendly parties and countries.

Comrade Muminsho expressed the warm feelings and good impressions gained by his delegation on this visit, and the concern and esteem they received during their meetings and talks with the comrades in the party command and popular organizations. The head of the guest delegation noted Syria's pioneering role under Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the imperialist schemes. He said: Through its national course, Syria has made great achievements which have gone beyond its national and pan-Arab framework and entered the framework of achievement and success achieved by the liberation movements of the world.

Comrade Muminsho reiterated the support of his party and country for Syria, its people, and its issues in order to achieve its objectives.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Muminsho expressed his appreciation for the development and success achieved by the Arab people in Syria.

Finnish Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit

JN191306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — The Arab-Finnish parliamentary group delegation headed by Mrs (Marjyana Astinus), deputy chairman of the group, member of the Finnish Communist Party and of the Finnish Parliament, left Damascus today after a visit of several days to Syria.

The Finnish delegation came to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly, and held talks with senior officials in the Party and government, and visited economic and historical sites.

Mashariqah To Open Ba'th Party Festival 20 Apr

JN191359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Ar-Raqqah — Under the patronage of Comrade Leader Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, the ninth regional festival of the Al-Ba'th vanguards will be opened in Ar-Raqqah tomorrow. The opening ceremony of the festival will include a march in which all the Ba'th Party vanguards, in their traditional costume, will take part. More than 9,000 boy and girl vanguards from the Ar-Raqqah branch will take part as well as Arab and foreign delegations, popular organizations, and a great number of Ar-Raqqah citizens. There will also be a carnival procession.

Vice President Zuhayr Mashariqah will represent the president in inaugurating the festival. It will also be attended by a number of Ba'th Party Regional Command members, the minister of education, and a number of party branch secretaries and governors.

AL-BA'TH Says UK Preparing for U.S. Attack on Libya

JN200717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "With the Events" column, the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* talks about a British preparation for a U.S. aggression on fraternal Libya. It indicates in this regard that the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saratoga* has left for the Mediterranean, especially for the Libyan shores. It adds that political observers emphasize all U.S. preparations have been made to carry out the new aggression, an aggression whose beginning dates back 2 years when U.S. aircraft attacked the Libyan aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra.

AL-BA'TH says: Syria's position on aggression is similar to that of Libya. Syria considers any aggression on Libya an aggression on Syria, thus proceeding from the joint pan-Arab objectives of confronting the U.S.-Zionist schemes in the Arab region.

UN Envoy: UNIFIL Resolution 'Unsatisfactory'

TA200534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The UN Security Council has extended UNIFIL's mandate by another 6 months. Thirteen countries supported the resolution and two abstained: The Soviet Union and the Ukraine. The resolution also indirectly calls on Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

Yehuda Blum, Israel's UN ambassador, said that the resolution is unsatisfactory. Israel maintains that the UN force is incapable of maintaining security in southern Lebanon and will only be useful as a buffer between Israel and Syria. Ambassador Blum nevertheless pointed out that Israel is prepared to have UN forces stationed north of the IDF's deployment line and perhaps also in the Sidon area.

UNIFIL Sources on Plans To Replace IDF

TA201014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] UNIFIL commanders have begun consulting with Lebanese Government representatives following the extension of its mandate by another 6 months. In these consultations, ways are being sought to help Lebanon extend its authority over all parts of the country, as the UN Security Council resolution specifies.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that no change is expected in the UNIFIL deployment in southern Lebanon, but at the same time UNIFIL sources have told our correspondent that plans have already been worked out for UN soldiers to deploy in areas the IDF may evacuate. There are also plans to secure the Sidon refugee camps.

No 'Unusual' Syrian Activity in Al-Biqa'

TA201023 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] No unusual activity by the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa', in Lebanon's eastern sector, can be observed. The IDF carries out routine training and security measures in its bases in the eastern sector. There is no special tension to be noticed along the confrontation line with the Syrians. A look toward the Syrian side of the Lebanese Al-Biqa' shows no unusual activity or special state of alertness.

Joint Lebanon Armistice Committe Not To Be Revived

JN192052 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A security source in Jerusalem told our correspondent that Israel will not revive the joint Lebanese-Israeli armistice committee, affirming that Israel considers this committee abrogated. The security source added that whoever speaks about the possibility of reactivating this committee will only deceive himself and try to deceive others. The source noted that the Lebanese authorities know this Israeli stand well, because the Lebanese side at the 1982 Qiryat Shemona - Khaldah talks tried to raise the subject of reviving the joint armistice committee between the two countries. But this side quickly withdrew its attempt after the Israeli side emphasized its stand which rejects such attempts.

Commenting on the reports that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil may request, during his current visit to Syria, the return of Syrian forces to Beirut in order to help in stabilizing the cease-fire, the security source said that such a step is like the return of Syrian occupation to the Lebanese capital. The source noted that the Syrian leaders may be obliged to approve the return of their forces to Beirut in order to preserve Syria's honor and reputation, following the failure of all Syrian attempts to stabilize the cease-fire between the Lebanese factions without intervening militarily to impose a settlement on the Lebanese people. The source explained that Israel is closely watching the course of the talks between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents, emphasizing that the return of the Syrian forces to Beirut will force Israel to reconsider its relations with Lebanon and the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Lebanese president concerning the security arrangements that must be made in southern Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil 'Forced To Court Syrian Rulers'

TA191613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A senior Jerusalem official has said that Al-Jumayyil's talks in Damascus prove that Syria is not honoring Lebanon's independence. In a briefing for foreign correspondents, the official said that President al-Jumayyil has been forced to court the Syrian rulers and ask for Syrian patronage to permit him to continue to rule.

Kimche To Discuss Aid to Central America With U.S.

TA201130 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Apr 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] A U.S. plan to set up a special fund to finance Israeli aid to Central American and African countries will be discussed next week during the visit of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche to Washington. Officially this visit is described as a farewell meeting with Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned, however, that the purpose of the visit is to try to conclude contacts on Israeli-American cooperation in Central American and African countries.

The Reagan administration is facing considerable difficulties in receiving congressional approval for economic and military aid to Central American countries, particularly El Salvador. The administration is seeking ways to grant the aid through a third party, and during the last year it has held contacts on this issue with Israel.

Kimche, who is in charge of this issue, met twice with Eagleburger: in Israel and in the United States. Next week's visit is meant to conclude the discussions with the practical suggestion to set up a special fund, outside the scope of the administrations's budget, in order to finance Israeli aid projects in various fields. The projects include training bodyguards and providing military and agricultural aid.

U.S. sources confirm that the administration expects an increase in Israeli aid to El Salvador following the latter's willingness to move its embassy to Jerusalem.

Kimche will also look into the chances for U.S. political help in order to improve Israel's position in Africa.

Weizman Would Seek Ties With USSR, PRC

TA200621 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by political affairs correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — If 'Ezer Weizman joins a coalition government after the election, he will push a foreign policy with an emphasis on an opening to the communist countries, according to the foreign policy plank of Weizman's party, Yahad.

THE JERUSALEM POST learned yesterday that Weizman will insist on a new initiative in restoring diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. He argues that so far the government has not done enough to initiate a dialogue with the Russians, whom he regards as a key factor in further peace in the Middle East.

He also hopes that renewed relations with Moscow would help increase immigration from the Soviet Union.

Another foreign policy move by Weizman would be to seek the establishment of relations with China. He would like to use Washington's developing relations with Peking to help in this regard.

Alignment Spokesman Discusses Economic Program

TA200801 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Apr 84 p 9

[Report by economic editor Me'ir Merhav]

[Text] The Labour Party's economic programme seems to be taking shape — and it's high time. To criticize the government is no longer good enough. A persuasive alternative must be presented. On the other major political problems, such as the occupation of southern Lebanon and settlements outside the lines of the Allon [former foreign minister] plan, Labour's differences with the Likud are relatively clear-cut. The public knows what its choices are.

Much less clear are the alternatives in the economic sphere. In good part that is because when speaking of the Likud's economic policy, one must immediately ask "which." That of the late Simha Ehrlich or that of Yiga'el Hurvitz? That of Yoram Aridor or that of Yig'al Kohen-Orgad? They point as much in one direction as a compass without a needle, and they have all, in their turn, been "proper economics."

People ask: "What will Labour do differently?" I tried to put that question to Gad Ya'aqobi [Alignment economic spokesman], in a slightly improved form, and asked him "What will you do differently from what Kohen-Orgad *meant* to do, as distinct from what he has managed to do?"

Even in that form, Ya'aqobi waved the question aside patiently. "I do not have to enter into an argument with what Kohen-Orgad or anyone else in the Likud meant to do. I have an argument with the Likud's record in nearly seven years. The record is what counts."

Who are the people on Ya'aqobi's team? The team, he says, is really a pyramid of working groups, with a steering committee at the top. The most prominent members of the team are well-known figures. There is 'Adi'el Amoray and Naftali Blumenthal, Yisra'el Qeysar and Dani Rosolio, Yesha'yahu Gavish of Koor and 'Amos Mar-Hayim, former director-general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and 'Amiram Sivan, former director-general of the Treasury. From the academic world there is Prof Mikha'el Bruno and, until he went abroad some time ago, Prof Asaf Razin, as well as Prof Eytan Berglas. The two former governers of the Bank of Israel, Moshe Zanbar and Arnon Gafni, are also on the team. The various working groups include a bevy of former senior civil servants and other experts.

What is the thrust of the economic programme that Ya'aqobi's brains trust is working out? It is, Ya'aqobi says, an integrated programme that will seek to deal simultaneously with Israel's two main economic problems — inflation and the balance of payments.

Here, therefore, is difference number one: Labour does not mean to repeat the see-saw policy of now giving priority to inflation and now to the balance of payments. How can this be accomplished? By reverting to Labour's traditional emphasis on economic growth as the mechanism that provides the solution for most other problems.

It is not, of course, just any kind of growth that Ya'aqobi has in mind, but growth directed at improving the trade balance — growthled by exports and import substitution. And there are constraints that give Labour's economic programme its social democratic tinge: A "social balance" must be maintained with respect to income distribution, there must be high employment, approaching full employment, and development towns must be kept prospering.

Ya'aqobi is emphatic that the resources for renewed growth can be found by cutting the "political expenditures" of the Likud governments — the money spent on the occupation of Lebanon, on settlements in areas densely populated by Palestinians, on bribing the junior coalition partners. These expenditures amount to a billion dollars a year. If they are diverted to productive investments, sustained growth can be achieved and the root causes of inflation attacked at the same time.

Ya'aqobi believes in braking inflation, not in breaking it. There will be no attempt to take drastic action, in which someone must always pay a high price. Labour will, instead, rely on a social compact between the government, the employers and the Histadrut. By attacking the root causes of inflation and diverting the expenditures that now produce no output and create no employment, towards the renewal of growth, and achieving a package deal, the economic problems can be solved.

The devaluation of the shekel will at least have to keep pace with the rate of inflation, and, as a short-term policy of promoting exports, Labour will concentrate on the dozen leading concerns that account for the lion's share of our exports and have the highest capacity of expanding at short notice?

A monetary reform? That is not to be excluded in the longer run, but only after the economy has been stabilized. In an oblique reference to the tempest in a teacup caused by a misunderstood statement of his colleague, 'Adi'el Amoray, Ya'aqobi emphasizes that Labour will on no account touch the public's financial assets. Savings and the government's obligations with respect to them are sacrosanct.

MK 'Adi'el Amoray, with whom I spoke later, has a name for Labour's economic programme — "a modernized version of Sapirism." [reference to former Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir] Growth, pushed ahead by active government promotion and support, and concentrated on the dozen or dozen and a half concerns and enterprises that between them account for 75-80 percent of our industrial exports, is the watchword.

Amoray, who as usual has the facts and figures at his fingertips, goes into more detail than Ya'aqobi, and is more willing to go into his point-by-point differences with Kohen-Orgad. He grants the finance minister the clear perception that domestic demand must be cut if the balance of payments is to be improved and inflation brought down. Where Kohen-Orgad errs is that he believes that the cuts in public consumption foreseen in the budget (but not implemented) have exhausted the possibilities. Amoray, like Ya'aqobi, is convinced that another billion dollars can be saved and diverted to growth by getting out of Lebanon and stopping the settlements in the West Bank.

While Kohen-Orgad believes that there is no urgent need for investments because existing capacity is underutilized (that is a theory that has long been heard in the corridors of the Bank of Israel), Amoray points out that technical progress is embodied in investment goods. Stop investment, and you lag behind technologically, and forfeit your ability to compete in export markets.

Another difference with Kohen-Orgad is that the finance minister relied exclusively on the erosion of real wages to bring about a reduction of private consumption. He overshot the mark; wages were eroded by some 18 percent — which means 35 percent at the margin — and the unforeseen result was that a large part of the public diverted their savings to consumption. The recession from which Kohen-Orgad hoped to maintain a fall in private consumption and a contraction of imports gave way to a boom financed from savings. As a result, a cost inflation engineered by the government had a demand-pull inflation added on top of it.

'Adi'el Amoray has a fully worked-out economic programme which, however, is not accepted in all its details by the Labour Party and, presumably, not by the Ya'aqobi team. What he has in mind, in addition to the policy outline described by Ya'aqobi, is the establishment (or re-establishment) of a two-tier exchange rate. The basic rate would keep in step with domestic inflation. For exports and imports, there would be a higher exchange rate.

True, Amoray says, multiple exchange rates are frowned upon by the IMF, but in reality they exist even now. The difference is that the multiple exchange rates prevailing now through various expedients, such as the compulsory deposit on imports, or the exchange rate insurance for exports, are not transparent. They permit no rational calculation. The real cost of the import deposit, for example, cannot be calculated in advance because it depends on the rate of inflation.

Another detailed proposal which Amoray has been promoting is a reform of the tax system. Instead of the present income tax, which encourages firms and individuals to increase their expenses, he wants a kind of turnover tax with expenses recognized at a rate to be established for each branch of business. Those who have below average expenses would gain — and that would be an incentive to lower expenses. In addition, the new tax should be paid monthly.

Another reform that Amoray sees as essential is to reduce the National Insurance premiums, which today amount to 21.5 percent of the wage bill and are, in fact, a second income tax. These payments, Amoray believes, can be cut by 8 percent, and that would reduce the cost of labour. The government's revenue loss from this would be made good by the higher exchange rate on imports.

As for the interventionist aspect of the "modernized Sapirism" he proposes, Amoray asks why little Israel cannot take a leaf out of the book of the Japanese. What is wrong with concentrating the main efforts of the government support and promotion on those firms who can expand their exports at short notice.

Can the economy wait until all the various measures take effect — isn't it necessary, in the present circumstances, to take more drastic action, for example by halting inflation through the administrative or legal imposition of a price and wage freeze? Amoray's answer: It may be necessary to perform major surgery, but without first treating the symptoms and thus providing a sedative, the patient may go into shock. Perhaps, if the economy is first sedated, the time will come for a freeze of prices, real wages, the exchange rate and the quantity of money.

If Labour's programme — its final shape will probably be along the lines described by Ya'aqobi and Amoray, even if diluted by the usual election campaign phraseology — contains no miracle cure, all that can be said is that nobody else has come up with any either. There simply is none. And if there is no breathtaking grand vision, that is perhaps because in a complex society and economy, the grand vision of a simpler era must also become more sophisticated, more technical and implicit than explicit.

Is there any implied grand vision in Labour's programme? That depends. It depends on what moral force, what basic social values

will guide its implementation. "Modernized Sapirism" could be a renewed Zionism with a human face. It could restore the dignity of Labour and creativity. It could make social justice a right, not charity.

It could also be a heartless and soulless machine of technocratic management in which cash values, not social values, reign supreme and in which government promotion becomes the promotion of government. There was, let us not forget, that side, too, to Sapirism.

Liberals Change Internal Election Rule

TA191827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Liberal Party Council is meeting in Tel Aviv in what is described as a very stormy session. The party agreed to cancel a rule that would require Knesset members who have already served two terms to receive 60 percent support to run for another term. The party's Central Committee is scheduled to meet next week to vote for its leader. The three candidates are Knesset Speaker Savidor, Energy Minister Moda'i, and Justice Minister Nisim.

Bethlehem Mayor Comments to Reporters in Paris

On Alignment, Palestinian Dialogue

TA191826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj believes that if the Alignment wins the elections, it will begin a dialogue with the Palestinians. Frayj told reporters in Paris that it is impossible to negotiate with the Likud government on settling the Palestinian issue. The mayor also said that if the government settlement policy continued for the next 2 years, it will become irreversible.

On Terrorism, Settlements

TA192109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has condemned the terrorist attacks recently perpetrated in Israel. In a talk with correspondents, Frayj said: I will not support any violent action, actions of this type only reinforce the extremists in Israel. All the wars that have occurred in the area since 1948 have proved that peace will not be attained by the use of rifles.

Ilyas Frayj added that the fate of the Arabs and Jews required them to live in one country, and they must find ways to overcome the mutual hatred.

In sharp words, he condemned the settlements in the territories and accused the Government of Israel of aiming to settle a million inhabitants in the territories in the next 3 years.

Jerusalem Capital of 'Only Jewish People'

TA201218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has reacted to the pope's remarks on Jerusalem by saying that they are nothing new.

The spokesman said that Jerusalem has been the capital throughout the ages of only the Jewish people, and will remain Israel's capital forever.

For the first time in history, the members of all faiths enjoy freedom of access to all holy sites and can practice their beliefs freely, too, his statement notes.

ALGERIA

Swedish Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Departs

LD192348 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom left Algeria today after a several-day official visit to Algeria.

Before his departure the Swedish minister stated that his visit has consolidated the existing good relations between Sweden and Algeria, and added that the two countries are working toward finding a new way to advance the cooperation between them, explaining that his stay in Algeria has enabled him to investigate the horizons of development in the coming 5-year plan. These horizons will be discussed during the coming meeting of the Swedish-Algerian joint committee next autumn in Stockholm.

LIBYA

Foreign Liaison Secretary at-Turayki Interviewed

LD191854 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1735 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Unnamed radio correspondent's interview with Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison — recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Brothers, we have with us Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We have asked him to talk with us about the latest developments in the crisis between Britain and the Jamahiriyah.

[At-Turayki] The current crisis in Libyan-British relations is in fact an extension of numerous problems about which we have been pointing out for many long years, namely, the presence of anti-revolution forces in Britain seeking to create problems in the relations between Libya and Britain and indeed to threaten the interests and citizens of the Jamahiriyah in Britain. We have alerted the British Government to this fact on several occasions. We have asked the British Government to stop these elements because of our desire to see Libyan-British relations kept away from anything that could mar them. But, in fact, we did not receive any positive responses.

What we had expected has taken place. One day before the hostile demonstration that was staged by Middle Eastern elements — as stated by the British authorities — against the People's Bureau in London, we alerted the British Government about the demonstration and told them that it was a hostile one. [words indistinct] but we were surprised to see that all conditions were facilitated for this demonstration to reach the Bureau and to carry out a provocation against it. Events then developed in a manner which led to a clash between the demonstrators, the hostile forces and the forces of the revolution, resulting in a number of casualties.

It would have been better if the British Government had responded; then these casualties would not have occurred. The crisis was a fabricated one planned by elements opposed to the Libyan revolution under the influence [ta'thir] of the British police, and [word indistinct] the development of a crisis in the Libyan-British relations.

We on our part have affirmed frequently that we do not wish to escalate the situation and wish to solve problems by peaceful means.

Then followed the siege on the Bureau, and some members of the Bureau were arrested although some of them carried diplomatic cards. The Libyan students were provoked and some Libyan citizens were arrested.

However, we did not reciprocate, so as not to escalate the situation. Indeed, the British Embassy operates in full freedom here and its staff can leave the Embassy premises in full freedom.

We are in touch with the British Government at high levels on both sides in order to contain the situation and find amicable solution to the problem.

[Correspondent] How does the Jamahiriyah visualize such a solution?

[At-Turayki] In fact, we have called for the withdrawal of the British police from the Bureau and the release of the Libyans there. On our part, we have not taken any measures against either the British community or the British Embassy and those working in it.

I believe that if the siege were to be lifted and the release of [sentence left incomplete], then the two countries can work in a calm atmosphere toward solving the problems.

[Correspondent] By the way, what is the volume of trade exchange between the Jamahiriyah and Britain?

[At-Turayki] There is a great deal of trade and cultural relations between Britain and Libya. There are trade companies and trade exchange on a large scale and there is also a cultural exchange. There are many Libyans in Britain and there are thousands of Britons in Libya. We are working on developing these relations and on bolstering them in a manner which serves both peoples.

[Correspondent] What is the value of this trade in dollars?

[At-Turayki] Hundreds of millions.

[Correspondent] What is your comment on the American stance and American statements which say that the United States will not stand with folded hands, and will answer any aggression which it describes as terrorist, and that it has adopted abortive measures against any operations which it describes as terrorist, and so forth?

[At-Turayki] In fact we have expected this American stance, which is continuously hostile to the Libyan revolution, and we are now used to listening to these accusations. We know and the world knows who is the terrorist, who mines the ports of small countries, who is the aggressor, who conquers the peoples, and who is the one whose fleets and aircraft threaten the peoples. When the UN Security Council met recently, it was the first time in the history of the UN that two countries simultaneously submitted complaints about a third country, as happened to the United States when more than 50 countries, whether concerning the complaint of the Jamahiriyah or the complaint of Nicaragua, condemned the American intervention and the American threats. Firstly, I think that this threat and this provocation will continue as long as the Libyan revolution and Libya are continuing in their principled stance of supporting the struggle of the peoples and supporting the Palestinian brothers and the liberation movements in the world.

[Correspondent] Do you think that the situation will stop at just the threats?

[At-Turayki] The imperialist forces might develop the situation into an aggression against the Jamahiriyah, as has happened in the past, and as has happened to other peaceful peoples similar to the people of the Jamahiriyah. But we have to prepare ourselves. The aggression against the Jamahiriyah will not pass quietly, and will be confronted with heroic resistance by the people of the Jamahiriyah.

[Correspondent] What do you think of the British request to allow the search of the building of the People's Bureau in London?

[At-Turayki] I think that this request is unacceptable and is contrary to international traditions. I do not think that the British will insist on such a request.

[Announcer] Thanks to Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

At-Turayki, British Envoy Meet

LD191851 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli 19 Apr (JANA) — Dr Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, received this evening Mr Miles, the British ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, at the request of the ambassador.

During the meeting, they discussed the relations between the two countries and the means to lift the siege of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London. There is a joint wish, which was confirmed during this meeting, to deal with this matter and settle it amicably in order to preserve the existing relations between the two countries.

Security for Thatcher in Portugal Shows 'Stupidity'

LD200932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Apr — The British PRESS ASSOCIATION agency has reported that strict security measures were taken to protect British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Portugal, where she is on an official visit following the armed aggression by British police against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London.

We see no reason for all these strict measures and for that alert issued to protect the British prime minister in Portugal and not in Britain. These measures have no justification and they reflect feeble, shaky, and naive thinking, and a waste of time indicative of stupidity. They also show us how the British statesmen think.

We have never imagined that these statesmen resort to fortune-telling and to reading coffee cups [as received] to find their destinies. Certainly, intelligent people are at rest. [as received]

Britons Said To Wonder Why Demonstration Permitted

LD200037 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Thousands of British citizens have been wondering why British authorities permitted a number of their agents hostile to the Arab Libyan people to stage a demonstration outside the People's Bureau in London the day before yesterday despite the fact that this bureau had officially warned the British authorities about the consequences of this.

The citizens asked questions over the BBC radio station the day before yesterday about the fact that the British police could have prevented these people from doing this outside the Arab Libyan Bureau in London, given that the British police had this prerogative.

Nujoma Meets With People's Committee Secretary

LD191638 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Apr (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau at noon today received South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] leader Sam Nujoma, who is now on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The discussions during the meeting covered the current situation in South-West Africa and the heroic struggle that SWAPO is waging against the racist regime and its racist terrorist practices against the people of South-West Africa.

Nujoma expressed his gratitude and that of the SWAPO movement for the help that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah provides to the African peoples in their struggle against imperialist racist hegemony, pointing out that the military, political, and material support thus given has contributed greatly toward the victories achieved by the strugglers of the movement against the racist South African regime.

Nujoma affirmed during the meeting the South-West African people's determination to continue the struggle for freedom and independence.

MOROCCO

Opposition Party Leader Urges Elections

LD191748 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1323 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Rabat, 19 Apr (KUNA) — The Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP) Party of Abderrahim Bouabid, an opposition party, has urged the Moroccan Government to speed up the fixing of a date for the parliamentary elections that have been postponed several times to date.

The party declared that its current participation in the transitional government of Mohamed Karim Lamrani is only temporary. It called for the creation of all administrative and political conditions to guarantee the holding of honest and true elections.

In a statement issued today by the party's executive body, the party attributed the events of mid-January in Morocco to several reasons, particularly the difficult economic conditions and the deterioration of the purchasing power for the majority of citizens.

The party denounced what it called repressive practices used against the students and detainees. It called for the release of all people detained for political or trade unionist reasons.

SUDAN

Numayri Says Libya, USSR Behind Strife in Country

LD191732 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 Apr (KUNA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, in a press statement published here, accused Libya and the Soviet Union of being behind the recent disturbances in Sudan. He praised the United States and said that without it Sudan would not be able to move at the level it is.

The Sudanese president described his country as "more Arabized than Arab," pointing out that "whoever calls for Arab nationality is racist." At the same time he undermined the importance of the idea of Arab unity and described it as "a dream that cannot be realized."

Numayri described his country's relations with the United States, which he defended enthusiastically, as "economic relations." In the Arab world, he described Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Afghanistan as "Soviet colonies." He explained that one reason for his admiration of U.S. technology is that the United States recently provided his country with radars which it did not have, and offered photographic information on the aircraft which raided the Sudanese town of Omdurman in the middle of March, regarding which Numayri pointed an accusing finger at Libya.

Regarding Sudanese-Egyptian integration, President Numayri said "Sudan is concerned about the integration with the government and not [words indistinct]." Regarding the internal situation in Sudan and the disturbances witnessed in the southern region, President Numayri accused "an Arab Muslim state and neighboring brother state" of "having supported the outlaws with arms and broadcasts." He also accused Moscow of being behind the strikes carried out by doctors, and said that after the doctors carried out their strike, they knew that it was a conspiracy which Moscow was behind.

Reportage on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ali

'Ali Foreign Policy Address

NC190628 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] This evening Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a lecture at the Khartoum Culture Palace to the Egyptian community in Sudan. During the lectures he dealt with the focal points and dimensions of Egyptian foreign policy in light of Egypt's distinctive geographical location among the three continents and its affiliation to the Nile valley states.

'Ali pointed out that as a result of Egypt's position, there are motives which govern its foreign policy. There are the Arab, Islamic, African, and nonaligned circles.

After his lecture, 'Ali responded to questions. Answering a question on the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, he said Egypt resorted to peace because war is not an objective in itself. Without the victory of October 1973, Egypt would not have been able to embark on negotiations with Israel. 'Ali said Egypt will not abandon its national or pan-Arab responsibilities. He said that during the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Egypt did not abandon the Palestinian people. Egypt also maintained a clear position when the Iraqi nuclear reactor was bombed. Egypt supported Iraq when it withdrew to its 1975 borders with Iran. Egypt declared its support and backing for Iraq when it became clear that Iran is seeking to invade Iraq's territory. 'Ali also said Egypt was among the first to move against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 by withdrawing its ambassador from Tel Aviv.

Answering a question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, his excellency said Egypt is not currently fulfilling the role of mediator. Egypt is undertaking the current efforts as a nonaligned state which must fulfill its role to end this war which is draining the resources and blood of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. He said he is carrying a message in this regard from President Mubarak to President Numayri.

Regarding Egypt's return to the Islamic Conference Organization, he said Egypt's role has not stopped, even during its suspension from the conference. Examples of this include Egypt's position on the Jerusalem issue and its position toward El Salvador. Egypt summoned the El Salvadoran ambassador in Cairo and explained to him the political and religious implications of the Salvadoran Embassy's transfer from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He said Egypt's position on Jerusalem remained clear during the autonomy negotiations, during which Egypt insisted that Jerusalem should be one of the basic issues for negotiations.

Regarding Egyptian-Syrian relations, 'Ali said the differences between the two countries were never expected to reach a complete break. It was possible to agree not to agree, wherein the aims will be the same while the means will be different.

Regarding the Egyptian and Sudanese positions toward the Horn of Africa, 'Ali said that Egypt believes the dangers facing Sudan are common to both, and that the African problems are many and varied. Coordination between Egypt and Sudan is continuing in this regard. Egypt and Sudan are attempting to solve disputes within the framework of the OAU and do not want to internationalize African disputes. President Mubarak's recent visit to a number of African states was aimed at reducing tension in order to achieve a joint understanding to solve these conflicts.

Regarding Egyptian-U.S. relations, he said Egypt is a nonaligned state and its relations with the superpowers are balanced. There is nothing to prevent the maintenance of special relations with the United States. Naturally, this does not restrict the freedom of Egyptian actions.

Regarding the Tabah problem, his excellency said the 25 May 1982 agreement on Israel's withdrawal from Sinai provides for the solution of this problem within the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The settlement of any differences between the two countries should be carried out through negotiations, conciliation, or arbitration. He said the method of negotiations produced nothing, and what remains is conciliation and then arbitration. He said two rounds of talks were held in 1982, but the Israeli invasion of Lebanon prevented the continuation of the dialogue between the two countries. This dialogue is expected to take place again. Egypt cannot give up 1 inch of this area.

Mubarak Message to Numayri

JN191540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received a message from his brother Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak during his meeting today with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The message deals with the Nonaligned Movement's role in ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. 'Ali said that during this meeting he discussed with President Numayri the various topics related to integration between Egypt and Sudan, the situation in the region, and the bilateral relations between the two countries.

Answering a question about the role of the Egyptian-Sudanese diplomacy to halt the move of embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, 'Ali said that the Sudanese-Egyptian integrated diplomacy has made great strides in (?convincing) the U.S. Administration. He added that Egypt has notified El-Salvador of the gravity of its decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and asked it to reconsider its decision because this decision has dangerous political and religious implications on the region and on the relations of both the Arab and Islamic countries with El Salvador.

Meeting With Ministry Officials

JN191550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this morning with the department directors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the presence of Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

During his meeting with the department directors 'Ali reviewed Egypt's foreign policy, the current Arab situation — particularly in Lebanon — and the developments in the Palestine question. He explained Egypt's stand on a number of current international issues.

Meeting With At-Tayyib

JN191754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1713 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib received here this afternoon Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in the presence of Muhammad Mirghani, minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Egypt's ambassador in Khartoum.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that during the meeting, the two sides exchanged opinions about the relations between Egypt and Sudan and the coordination between the two countries in all fields. He added that they also comprehensively reviewed integration between the two countries, the means of supporting it, and the projects that have been and will be carried out in the two countries within the framework of this integration.

Press Statement on Integration

JN191559 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — A press statement was issued today on the third periodic meeting of the Egyptian and Sudanese Foreign Ministries' delegations, which was held here yesterday and today under Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and Kamal Hasan 'Ali within the first program to implement integration between the two countries.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the political issues of joint interest and their diplomatic coordination regarding these issues. They agreed on the need to continue this coordination, and to intensify efforts to find comprehensive and just solutions for these issues. The meeting devoted special attention to the Palestinian cause, the occupied territories in Lebanon, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. Both sides stressed the need to activate Arab-African cooperation, support OAU unity and preserve its aims and principles, and back the African liberation movement.

The two sides reviewed the progress in implementing the integration program between the two countries and agreed on the need to bolster the integration fund by increasing its resources.

The following is the text of the statement:

The third periodic meeting of the delegations of the Foreign Ministries of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan met in Khartoum 18-19 April within the program to implement the two countries' integration in the field of foreign affairs. The Sudanese side was led by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, and the Egyptian side by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The two sides reviewed political issues of joint interest and exchanged views on the latest Middle East developments. They agreed on the need to continue complete coordination between the two countries in support of the current efforts to find a just, comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem. In this regard, the two sides affirmed the need for continuous efforts to realize Arab solidarity. They are of the view that the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing are of such a nature that the Arab nation can overcome them only through cohesion and through adhering to fateful issues. They affirmed the need to intensify efforts to step up the momentum of moves for realizing the national rights of the Palestinian people and for supporting the Palestinian legitimacy and the independent Palestinian decisionmaking.

The two sides discussed the developments pertaining to Jerusalem and denounced all the current attempts to impinge on Jerusalem's legal status.

They discussed the various aspects of the effects of the Iraqi-Iranian war and stressed the extreme importance of ending the war by intensifying efforts for a cease-fire in order to reach an acceptable, just basis for a peaceful settlement between Iraq and Iran. In this regard, the two sides stressed the importance of nonaligned moves for a comprehensive and deep discussion of the aspects pertaining to this war which is raging between two members of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides stressed the need for Israel's full withdrawal from Lebanon, achieving Lebanon's national reconciliation, and preserving its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

The two sides discussed African relations and issues and stressed the need to strengthen regional cooperation between them and the brotherly African countries. They agreed to coordinate the stands and efforts of their two countries toward African issues, particularly supporting the OAU and safeguarding its objectives and principles in order to create a suitable atmosphere for the success of the OAU's 20th summit. The two sides gave special attention to the need to reactivate Arab-African cooperation and to overcome the obstacles that hamper this cooperation in order to achieve the aspirations of the Arab and African peoples.

The two sides discussed the latest developments concerning Namibia's independence and the situation in South Africa. They agreed on supporting all the efforts and contacts that aim at achieving Namibia's independence in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. They affirmed their full support for SWAPO and stressed the need to coordinate efforts with brotherly African countries, particularly those of confrontation, in order to end the policy of racial discrimination.

The two sides reviewed the steps to implement the first executive program of integration between their two countries and stressed the need to continue coordination between the two countries' delegations that participate in the various international meetings. They also agreed to pursue international efforts in order to support and increase the resources of the integration fund.

'Ali Television Interview

NC191308 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, April 19 (MENA) — Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that conspiracies concocted against the Sudan are also directed against Egypt. In an interview with the Sudanese television, Hasan 'Ali said that all the Arab countries realized that Egypt would not ignore Arab problems and that the Egyptian-Israeli agreement did not hinder Egypt from carrying out its Arab move.

The Egyptian minister pointed to Egypt's support for Iraq in its war with Iran, affirming that at the beginning of the war Egypt called for halting it and Iraq responded by declaring its readiness to withdraw to the pre-1975 border with Iran. Hasan 'Ali said Egypt is holding contacts with non-aligned countries in order to halt the Iraq-Iran war.

Egypt supported the Palestinian cause and it has never at any time relinquished this effort, Hasan 'Ali said.

The Egyptian official deplored the present Arab differences and cited as example the recent air raid on Omdurman, Sudan, which is an incident totally unacceptable by all criteria, he said. Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's determination to implement its joint defence pact with Sudan in order to evade the recurrence of such an attack.

On the recent events in London involving the Libyan Embassy, Hasan 'Ali said that as the raid on Omdurman had represented a new style of international cooperation, what has taken place in London is also a new method against the other opinion. The march of a demonstration against the Libyan regime in one of the capitals is no justification for resorting to arms, thereby violating all international and diplomatic criteria, Hasan 'Ali said.

Hasan 'Ali said the issue of transferring the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem has been raised within the context of the American elections, and is a very serious and critical matter. Such a transfer would have a political and religious dimension and will contradict the United Nations Charter, as Arab Jerusalem had been occupied in 1967 and is considered as territory occupied by force, he said.

Even as regards the Mideast peace agreement, Jerusalem has been tabled among issues to be negotiated, he added. The transfer of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem is a totally rejected matter and will neither help the peace process nor the negotiations, Hasan 'Ali said.

Hasan 'Ali lauded the attitude of the U.S. Administration noting that although President Reagan is nominated for the coming

Presidential elections yet he is not bargaining for moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

Referring to elections in Egypt, Hasan 'Ali said President Mubarak's policy is based on boosting democracy, noting that since Mubarak came to power no paper was confiscated and no party was closed in spite of the news published against the regime.

'Ali Press Conference

NC191915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1805 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated that the Egyptian and Sudanese views are fully identical on everything that concerns the Arab and Islamic worlds as well as on everything that concerns the two countries' framework of integration. He said that this reflects and illustrates the feelings of the two peoples.

In a press conference prior to his departure from Khartoum for Cairo, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his profound thanks to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and the Sudanese officials for the hospitality accorded him and his delegation during the meetings of the joint committee for diplomatic integration between the two countries, which concluded its meetings early today.

Reacting to a question about the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this principle had been agreed upon [inna hadha al-mabda' muttafaq 'alayhi] as declared by President Husni Mubarak to the effect that Egypt endeavors to establish balanced relations with all countries in the world including the superpowers, and therefore it would be possible in the future again to exchange ambassadors between Moscow and Cairo without this preventing the presence of distinguished relations with the United States.

On the effect of the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections on the situation in the Middle East, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that this question was premature, because the results of the elections might sometimes take everyone by surprise.

Answering a question about Israel's attempt to transfer foreign embassies to Jerusalem, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said this had been the subject of a thorough study during the joint meetings in Sudan, since it concerns both the Arab and Islamic worlds. He emphasized that the question of transfer of embassies to Jerusalem was being given close attention due to its extremely serious effects on the peace march and on the final status of Jerusalem.

Replying to a question about the possibility of establishing an Arab-Islamic deterrent force to contain the Iraqi-Iranian war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that this subject was not being discussed by the nonaligned countries or the ICO. He emphasized that what counted was not a deterrent force, but to reach a cease-fire between the two countries first.

On the statement of King Husayn of Jordan that the United States had lost credibility in the Arab region, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said there was no doubt that some U.S. measures — such as the abrogation of the arms deal with Jordan, the elections showmanship [muzayadat], and the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon — had affected the U.S. position in the area, particularly toward the moderate states.

In conclusion, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed the hope that the Arab countries with links to the United States would obtain the necessary arms for their defense needs.

'Ali Departure Statement

JN191818 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Apr (SUNA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Khartoum this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Sudan during which he participated in the third periodic meeting of the foreign ministers of Sudan and Egypt.

Before his departure, 'Ali said that he is carrying a verbal message from President Numayri to his brother President Mubarak. He noted that despite its distinguished relations with the United States, Egypt is thinking of exchanging ambassadors with the USSR in the future. He said that it is still premature to predict the results of U.S. elections and their effect on the course of peace. He affirmed that the plan to judaize Jerusalem is under careful study and is a subject of concern to both the Arab and Islamic worlds. He added that the attempts to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem are being very carefully considered due to the danger to the course of peace and the future of Jerusalem.

'Ali pointed out that the issue of forming an Islamic deterrent force to intervene in order to end the Iraqi-Iranian war is not subject to discussion by the nonaligned and ICO states. He said what is important now is to reach a cease-fire agreement.

Answering a question on the credibility of the U.S. policy in the Middle East, 'Ali said that the cancellation of the arms deal to Jordan, the outbiddings in the U.S. elections and the U.S. Congress, and the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon have affected the U.S. position in the region, particularly toward the moderate states. He expressed hope that the Arab states which have connections with the United States will coordinate among themselves to obtain the weapons that they need for their defense programs.

'Ali pointed out that the issue of the Nile valley summit is still under discussion. He expressed his gratitude to President Numayri and to the Sudanese people and government for the hospitality accorded to the Egyptian delegation. He asserted that the two countries' views were identical on all the Arab, Islamic, and bilateral issues that were discussed during the third periodic meeting.

Concluding his statement, 'Ali said that the two countries' understanding constitutes an embodiment of the two people's sentiments and their hopes for unity.

LNSF Says 2 Libyan Students Hanged in Tripoli

EA191808 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Libyan National Salvation Front [LNSF] has declared that Al-Qadhdhafi hanged two Libyan students last Monday in the square of the colleges of agriculture and pharmacy, 1 day before the London incidents carried out by Al-Qadhdhafi elements in the British capital.

In a statement by the Front today a spokesman of the LNSF, commenting on the London incidents, said that those incidents expose the level of Libyan human rights, namely that they are exposed to violation and aggression inside Libya and outside it. The following is the text of the statement:

A spokesman of the LNSF has made a statement commenting on the incidents that occurred in the British capital yesterday, 17 April, in which a British policewoman and a number of wounded Libyans were victims after one of Al-Qadhdhafi's elements opened up with machine-gun fire on a crowd of Libyan demonstrators in front of the so-called Libyan People's Bureau in London. They were protesting against and condemning Al-Qadhdhafi's suppressive and terrorist practices inside Libya, the latest manifestation of which was Al-Qadhdhafi's hanging of two students on 16 April in the presence of a crowd of secondary school students and primary school pupils. The first one, Salim al-Madani, was hanged in the square of the college of agriculture and the second, Rashid Mansur al-Kabar, was hanged in the square of the college of pharmacy at Tripoli University.

The spokesman stated that what occurred in the British capital on 17 April was committed by Al-Qadhdhafi agents, and what followed, namely the lies and chicaneries of Al-Qadhdhafi's organs about the incident, confirm beyond any doubt the following facts:

1. The violations and aggression to which Libyan human rights are subjected inside and outside Libya. If such is Al-Qadhdhafi's reaction to a (?peaceful) demonstration in one of the world's capitals in protest against Al-Qadhdhafi's practices, then the world can imagine the nature of Al-Qadhdhafi's reactions to his opponents and protestors against his practices inside Libya.

2. The main if not the sole task of Al-Qadhdhafi's People's Bureaus abroad is to practise terrorism against Al-Qadhdhafi's opponents and against the host states. Exploiting the diplomatic immunity they enjoy, these bureaus have become nests of terrorism.

3. Al-Qadhdhafi is not ashamed to perpetrate trickery and falsehood before the whole world in order to justify his criminal terrorist attitudes and policies. Nothing is a better proof of this than what has been repeated by Al-Qadhdhafi's mouthpieces and propaganda organs about the incident which occurred in London on 17 April and which has seen by millions of people on television.

4. The crime committed by Al-Qadhdhafi and his agents in London yesterday is no different from what these people committed inside and outside Libya, in Omdurman, in Ndjamena, in (?Dakar), in Rome, in Bonn, in Athens and various other places. As well as being manifestations of Al-Qadhdhafi's criminality, they are also important indications of the panic and fear affecting the Al-Qadhdhafi regime due to what it is now aware of, namely, the nearness of its end, as also manifested by repeated explosions in a number of its camps during March and April.

After praising the British Government's condemnation of and confrontation of Al-Qadhdhafi's practices and expressing his deep regret at the death of the British policewoman and the wounding of a number of innocent Libyans, the spokesman asked: How many innocent lives are to end at the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi and his agents? How many international relations should (?fall) at Al-Qadhdhafi's hands and his plots? How many states should have their security and stability threatened by Al-Qadhdhafi's mercenaries? How long will it take before Libya's neighbors and friends and the rest of the civilized world wake up to the real danger represented by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and before these brothers and friends hasten to support our Libyan people in their just struggle to restore security, peace, progress, freedom and democracy on their land?

The spokesman continued by affirming that the Libyan people are proceeding with their struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi. They are determined to offer sacrifices and convoys of martyrs for the sake of achieving their aims. They will cherish the stands of all the friends and brothers.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Scores Increase in Soviet, Libyan Military Aid

NC181934 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 18 (AFP) — The People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea today condemned an increase in Soviet and Libyan military aid to the Ethiopian Army, which is fighting the Front in the northern province of Eritrea.

In a statement issued here, the Front said military transport planes carrying Soviet weapons had been landing at Addis Ababa and at Asmara, Eritrea, twice a day since Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Marian visited Moscow and Tripoli three weeks ago.

The Front protested at this "continued escalation of foreign military intervention in Eritrea" and called on "peace-loving countries" to do likewise. The Front also warned of retaliation and said it would attack aggressors "even within Ethiopian territory".

SOMALIA

SNM Kills 21 in Attack on Base in South

EA190715 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Units from the (Khalid bin Walid) base of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, launched a surprise attack on a base belonging to the dictatorial Barre regime in (Dusey) area in Degmada Doolow, Gedo region, southern Somalia.

The attack which was launched by units of the (Khalid bin Walid) base of the SNM forces at the end of last week resulted in heavy casualties in men and material among the dispirited soldiers still loyal to the Barre regime.

The antipeople regime's soldiers lost 21 killed and 30 others wounded. The loyalist troops of the Barre regime also lost stores of rations, ammunition, and other military hardware burnt out, and two antiaircraft guns destroyed.

The gallant fighters from the (Khalid bin Walid) base of the SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces returned to their base safely.

UGANDA

Acquisition of New Radio Transmitters Planned

EA191400 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[text] The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is determined to acquire powerful transmitters by the end of this year to improve on radio signals all over the country. This was stated in parliament today by the deputy minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Matia Kisembo, when he was contributing to the debate on communication from the chair.

The deputy minister informed the house that for the last three years the Ministry has been able to restore 13 out of 22 production transmitters. The external service which had been out of order for some time due to technical problems has been repaired and is back in operation.

Earlier the deputy minister of finance, Mr Makmot, tabled the 1981/82 annual report of the Bank of Uganda.

CAMEROON

Armed Forces Head Blames Northerners for Coup

PM181105 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Apr 84 p 4

[Laurent Zecchini dispatch: "All the Rebels Were From the North"]

[Text] Yaounde — Coming from anyone else the statements might have seemed irresponsible. But the man who was talking on Saturday 14 April, the minister of state for the Armed Forces, Mr Andze Tsoungui, played an essential role in ensuring the continuity of the state in the hours and days which followed the attempted putsch on 6 April. Thus Mr Tsoungui weighed his words carefully as he made two serious accusations: First, it was former Cameroon President Mr Amadou Ahidjo who was behind the abortive coup; second, it was a northern plot.

In doing this the minister must be aware that he was making statements which — officially — are radically opposed to the statements made by the president of the republic who stated in a message to the nation on 10 April: "Responsibility for the abortive coup d'etat does not rest with a particular province or with Cameroonians from a particular religion."

A small plump man in uniform without any distinguishing marks sat near the minister of state and spoke from time to time to confirm this double observation. He was Division General Pierre Semengue, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, and he said, echoing his minister's statements ("We are certain that the former president led the putschists. This putsch is merely the continuation of the plot which the president of the republic exposed on 22 August"): "If they had not been led by the former president, I am sure that they would not have staged a putsch."

Thus, according to Mr Tsoungui, the rebel leaders ("captains" according to Gen Semengue) "wanted to restore power to Mr Ahidjo's former supporters." The Republican Guard, which formed the bulk of the rebel troops, was formed of "more than 99.99 percent of northerners," the minister stated. "All the rebels were from the north," Gen Semengue stated...

But this plot which brought together the Republican Guard, civilians, and elements of the police, the gendarmerie, and the Army, would probably not have been possible without the help of "northern businessmen who financed" preparations for the coup d'etat. "One of them," Mr Tsoungui specified, "gave 10 million francs [presumably CFA francs] to one of the organizers." These "few" northern businessmen were "denounced" by the rebels who were taken prisoner and who "immediately admitted the facts." Of course the head of state's personal guard which contained the assault launched by the rebels against the presidential palace was not mainly from the north, but the Cameroonian Army, which remained loyal to the regime, contains soldiers from the northern provinces who had no hesitation in firing on members of their own ethnic group. In the general staff, on the other hand, the officers from the southern regions have a large majority even if, as Gen Semengue specified, "in my general staff the chief of my third office is a northerner..."

'Disturbing Inefficiency'

Moreover several factors make it possible to state that the imminence of an attempted coup was well known in some circles. "We had fragmentary information suggesting that something was being planned," Mr Tsoungui stated. On Thursday, 5 April, the day before the action was launched, a number of rich Cameroonians withdrew large sums from their bank accounts, according to some sources. These "normal" withdrawals amounted to 100 million CFA francs in some cases. According to unofficial sources, the Cameroonian authorities intend to introduce ceilings on the withdrawal of sums in cash for both individuals and companies.

Gen Semengue also confirmed that changes were about to be made among the chiefs of the Republican Guard. "It was not a secret," he explained. The decision to speed up those measures were apparently taken following reports alerting the head of state to the need to take steps regarding the Guard and his security services. At the present stage of the investigation it seems that Colonels Ousmanou Daouda and Ngoura Belladji, respectively special chief of staff to the head of state and commander of the first military region, who have just been sacked, are simply guilty of disturbing inefficiency. "Nobody saw them before the situation was brought under control," Gen Semengue stressed on Saturday, adding: "They knew very well what was happening and could have placed the troops on alert."

The Armed Forces chief of staff thinks that the attempted coup had been planned for a long time, especially because orders had been placed (for the Guard) for certain equipment. The commission of inquiry, which comprises both civilians and military, and which began its investigation on Wednesday, 11 April, will in particular make it possible to clarify this last point: At what level of responsibility within the Army and the government could the decision be taken to order equipment (presumably military equipment) without arousing anyone's suspicions?

This new development in the Cameroonian crisis (the allegations against the northerners and against President Ahidjo) reawakens the feeling that a degree of indecisiveness seems to govern the political decisions which are now being taken in Yaounde.

Libyans Allegedly Aided in Coup Attempt

Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Apr 84 p 4

[Elio Comarin report: "Al-Qadhdhafi Mercenaries Apparently Took Part in Yaounde Putsch"]

[Excerpt] How many people died in Yaounde last Friday and Saturday in the abortive putsch by a section of the Cameroonian Armed Forces? "More than 500" or "more than 6,000"? The first figure is put forward by "generally well-informed sources," the second by the Union of Cameroonian Peoples [UPC], the Cameroonian opposition movement. The only reliable information is that there were very heavy losses, including civilians, since much fighting took place in the city's working-class districts. In the absence of any official information from Yaounde, the only reports come from eyewitness accounts, which sometimes conflict, from inhabitants of the capital. Shots were still heard in some districts of Yaounde yesterday morning.

On the other hand, a report which might provide some explanation for the weekend's tragic events is gradually being confirmed. According to several Cameroonian sources, "Moroccans" or "whites" were seen in the company of some of the putsch leaders and especially Saleh Ibrahim, the commander of the Republican Guard, and in the company of Issa Bakari, former general delegate to the criminal investigation department. The latter was arrested in the cellar of a villa in the "Bastos" district, in the company of "Moroccans." How can the presence of these "foreigners" be explained?

The Yaounde government has not confirmed their arrest but some officials did so yesterday, although without specifying how many "foreigners" there were. According to the UPC, which held a press conference in Paris yesterday. these "foreigners" are in fact members of Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's famous Islamic Legion and Al-Qadhdhafi is increasingly determined to work for the "destabilization" of Chad's neighbors. It was apparently Garoua Mayor Mamadou Bako, also close to former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who organized this "mercenary" operation in support of the "northern" putschists who tried in vain to overthow President Paul Biya. A plan apparently brought these "Islamic legionaries" to Yaounde on the eve of the coup.

These reports were confirmed yesterday by sources close to the Cameroonian Government who added that large sums of money were paid to some Cameroonian officers just a few days before the abortive putsch.

It it turns out that the mayor of Garoua did hire, on behalf of the putschists, mercenaries of different nationalities but all members of the Libyan Islamic League. These facts are bound to be linked with other reports on the role played by the Libyan colonel in the rebelliion in part of southern Chad. A few months ago several sources had reported parachute drops of arms to the southern Chadian underground fighters. It was frequently suggested that the flights all left from Garoua — Ahidjo's home town. Col al-Qadhdhafi, who still regards Chad as an absolute political priority, has already publicly sided with the southern Sudanese "rebels" (Anyanya-2) struggling against President Numayri, and also has links in the Central Africa Republic. By helping Muslim "friends" from northern Cameroon to seize power in Yaounde he would have succeeded in surrounding Chad and the French forces deployed in its northern part and in Ndjamena.

Exodus of Northerners Follow Arrests in Yaounde

AB191324 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Garoua, Northern Cameroon, Apr 19 (AFP) — Between 300 and 400 people per day originally from northern Cameroon are returning to their home region because of a wave of arrests of northerners in the capital sparked by this month's coup attempt, the northern provincial governor said today. The governor, Fosi Yakum-Ntaw, told foreign reporters here that the exodus was the result of fear in the face of huge "clean-up" operations by security forces, essentially aimed at northerners, taking place in Yaounde. Mr Yakum-Ntaw stressed however that the vast majority of northerners disapproved of the action of the Republican Guardsmen, of northern origin, who attempted to overthrow President Paul Biya on April 6. Armed Forces Minister Gilbert Andze Tsoungui, echoed by his Chief of Staff General Pierre Semengue, at the weekend said the rebels had been financed and organised by men from the north, notably by former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, who now lives in France.

According to the government, 70 people died in fighting in the coup attempt and the resistance to it, while usually reliable sources have said about 500 soldiers and many civilians were killed.

The statements by the Armed Forces minister and the chief of staff blaming the northerners for the putsch attempt went well beyond what President Biya himself said less than 2 days after it was crushed. He said the coup had been organised by "a minority of ambitious men thirsting for power, and not from any particular province or region." There is a feeling today in Garoua, which was a political stronghold of ex-President Ahidjo, that the statements from Mr Tsongui and General Semengue were liable to stir up a spirit of southern revenge against the north, which during Mr Ahidjo's 25 years in power dominated the state of Cameroon. Garoua, with a population of 140,000, is the major town in northern Cameroon, and the governor of the northern province is resident here.

A local executive who asked not to be named said: "It's true, for many years Ahidjo showed a favouritism for the north, and a large part of the economic and financial wheels of the state were exclusively controlled by businessmen from the north." He went on: "The times have changed. Today the president is a southerner, but he is above all Cameroonians and, like him, we feel ourselves to be Cameroonian rather than claim to be from this or that region."

The executive added that some northern officers helped put down the April 6 rebellion [words indistinct] the northern population in no way sympathized with the rebels, whom he described as "mad." He wanted to see them receive "exemplary" punishment to eliminate the north-south antagonism which, he said, some people were seeking to exacerbate. Many northerners are counting on President Biya's reputed cool-headedness — even if they recognise that the sentencing to death last month of Mr Ahidjo in his absence for alleged plotting was a political mistake. The sentence was later commuted to imprisonment. Garoua, baking hot in the present season, is wholly calm and there have been no signs of any political opposition over the last few days, although there are roadblocks on the main arteries of the region.

The town's southern population, numbering about 4,000, has not been troubled and, to the suprise of bankers, there have not been any unusual withdrawals of funds, although country-wide limits have been set on bank withdrawals to forestall any flight of capital out of the country. The local authorities are remaining vigilant, however, and the mass arrests of northerners in Yaounde must be a source of local concern, in the view of observers.

CHAD

French Role in Training Armed Forces Praised

AB220945 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] We know that the government is doing everything to ensure the defense of the fatherland. In this connection, the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] are very well led so that our young Army may fully play its role of defending the dignity of the nation. Of course, the very difficult task of setting up a strong and effective Army demands the assistance of friendly countries. Their techniques in all fields will always be welcome.

One of these countries, France, has rapidly, directly, and positively come to the aid of the FANT. A group of French military instructors recently arrived in Ndjamena. They are here to replace their comrades in charge of the training of the recruits in our various tranining centers. A short but significant ceremony took place this morning at the officers' mess in Ndjamena. The Chadian authorities present stressed the French authorities' good will and readiness to take part in the training of the FANT. Chad is happy about this French assistance and hopes that it will be intensified. In this regard, Major Daniel (Nega), the military permanent undersecretary of the president of the republic, stated this morning:

[Begin (Nega) recording] France favorably responded to our president's request for the training of our troops as far as our Army and Air Force are concerned. We are very grateful for this and hope that this assistance will be intensified. [end recording]

The French soldiers in Chad will fully accomplish their task. France is committed to the side of the Chadian people. The mission of the French soldiers in Chad is a training mission as well as an operational mission. This was stated this morning by General Poli, the commander of Operation Manta.

[Begin Poli recording] In the name of all the elements of the Manta force, I wish to thank you for the kind words you have just spoken about all of us and especially about the operational detachment. They carried out the training mission of which you are aware. In addition, they are engaged in operational actions. They carried out activities, especially in northwestern Chad, during the country's difficult moments, particularly at the end of January. They took part in FANT patrols aimed at reestablishing a situation that was (?dangerous). I thank them for the training. I thank them for all the work they have done. I will conclude by confirming that we are here to take part in the training of the Chadian Army and the presidential guard. This task, which has begun well, will be continued, I hope, in the best possible conditions. I assure you that the Chadian Government can rely on Manta's efforts to fully accomplish its mission of training the future Chadian National Army. [end recording]

CONGO

Government Seen as Mediator in Chad Civil War

AB191221 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, Apr 19 (AFP) — The government here is emerging as a possible mediator between opposing sides in the Chadian civil war. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso yesterday saw representatives of both current President Hissein Habre and his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei, who still holds northern Chad with Libyan backing. Chadian Construction and Planning Minister Joseph Yodoyman, who brought a message from Mr Habre, said after his meeting with Col Sassou-Nguesso that he welcomed the Congolese leader's "wise advice" regarding a possible meeting with members of Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT). Mr Yodoyman said the Habre government wanted to end the division of Chad, adding, "It is time to make an effort to reunify the Chadian people and rebuild what has been destroyed over the years." The Congolese Government's policy on Chad was highly appreciated in Ndjamena, he said.

GUNT representative Adam Yacoub, who saw President Sassou-Nguesso after Mr Yodoyman, said that a settlement of the Chadian conflict presupposed direct negotiations between the two sides. Mr Yacoub said his mission was to inform Col Sassou-Nguesso of the situation in Chad.

The GUNT was prepared to negotiate and considered the best method was to try to find common ground to solve the problem by peaceful means. The last meeting between the two sides, arranged by the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa last January, broke down in a row over protocol.

GABON

President Bongo Interviewed on French Ties

PM190943 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with President Omar Bongo by Thierry Desjardins; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr President, there has been talk of a malaise between Paris and Libreville for months. What are the reasons for this malaise?

Answer: To be frank, this malaise was sparked off by a slander campaign deliberately mounted by some political circles in Paris. It is in fact a French affair — quarrels between particular rival factions in Paris who took Gabon as a scapegoat and who, to fight one another, chose to attack French policy in Africa and one of the African countries which has closest ties with Paris. But let us leave this subject. After all it has no importance...

Question: You have just received [French Premier] Pierre Mauroy. How did it go?

Answer: The two prime ministers worked together. I then received them and they informed me of their talks which related mainly to the many different aspects of cooperation: cooperation in the sphere of personnel, in the sphere of air transport, in the industrial sphere with regard to the Gabon Forestry Company, and agreements on scientific research... I would like to take this opportunity to stress that this cooperation is mutually beneficial. In other words it is not one-sided. Indeed Gabon makes a great contribution to France too: purchase of French equipment, employment of numerous French nationals, big projects like the construction of the trans-Gabon railroad, from which big French enterprises are profiting, not to mention supplies of raw materials.

Question: It has been widely said that you wanted to make Gabon an example of African development. Today some of your opponents say that you may have aimed too high. What is your assessment of your regime in Gabon on the economic and social levels?

Answer: Can I be criticized for aiming high for my country? Look at the results which everybody can appreciate: the level of Gabon's gross domestic product which amounts fo 1,282 billion CFA francs in 1983 (in other words, Fr25.6 billion), the highest standard of living in black Africa with $3,300 per capita. The elements of this standard of living are, first, the fact that all Gabonese have enough to eat and have work. There is also a highly developed medical and social system with, for instance, free health care and medicine. There is education for all, a guaranteed minimum wage, again one of the highest in black Africa, and means of communication and telecommunication networks which are among the most efficient. In short, things are working well in Gabon and they always will.

Question: Why do you want a nuclear power station?

Answer; Do you think it miraculous that Gabon should have a nuclear power station? Indeed it is primarily a question of independence in the choice of development method and economic and energy independence. We are not the only developing country to wish to have a [nuclear] power station: especially since we must already think about the post-oil era. The [nuclear] power station is one possibility and is particularly legitimate since Gabon produces the raw material: uranium. But there are naturally other options and we are not neglecting any.

RWANDA

Minister Rules Out Resumption of Israel Ties

PM191035 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Apr 84 p 3

['Abd al-Kabir al-'Alawi report: "Rwandan Foreign Minister Says: We Will Not Restore Relations With Israel"]

[Text] Bonn — Rwanda's foreign minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, has affirmed to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that his country will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel unless the latter recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He added: "One should ask the following question. Are the reasons which led to the severance of these relations no longer there? As far as we are concerned, it was never only a question of the Sinai's return to Egypt, the African state. There is also the question of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and translating that recognition into reality. We welcome the Sinai's return to Egypt but we do not consider that to be sufficient reason for reconsidering our relations with Israel."

After emphasizing the strength of his country's relations with the EEC and the United States, the African minister expressed disappointment at Soviet aid for the African states. He did not deny that strong economic considerations were behind Mozambique's and Angola's move toward Pretoria and the signing of the two agreements between these two states and Pretoria. He expressed the hope that this would help Namibia attain its independence in the near future without harm to the vital interests of Africans in South Africa.

The Rwandan foreign minister also told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that "during February's meeting of the OAU foreign ministers in Addis Ababa the representatives of Mozambique and Angola submitted two reports on what had happened regarding South Africa and the circumstances surrounding it. Mozambique wanted OAU support and backing but did not get it because the matter was considered to be something which concerned two sovereign African states entitled to pursue the policies dictated by their interests."

On Chad, the Rwandan foreign minister merely stressed that all foreign forces should withdraw from there and refrain from interfering in that country's internal affairs. He refused to go into any details. On the chances of holding the 20th African summit conference following the death of Sekou Toure, he said that at best the summit will not be held before November even if the venue is changed and even if Addis Ababa is chosen to host the 20th African summit.

ZAIRE

Chadian Envoy Visits First State Commissioner

AB191625 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1501 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP) — Chadian Ambassador Mattine Djoumbe [words indistinct] in his country with First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo during a courtesy call he paid the first state commissioner. Mattine Djoumbe told the press that cooperation between Zaire and Chad is healthy because Zaire and Chad are aware of Africa's difficulties and that the two countires understand one another. Talking aboutthe situation in his country, the Chadian ambassador confirmed that the French Jaguar that was recently involved in an accident in Chad crashed as result of a technical fault during a routine flight. He referred to the explanations of the French Ministry of Defense which has denied the destruction of the French aircraft by the forces of the Transitional National Union Government. Mattine Djoumbe regretted that the Chadian problem is some-

times commented on at random and without any serious reflection and that the opposing side uses these comments to spread mendacious propaganda.

The Chadian diplomat then explained his country's position on the OAU (?and) the problem of the representation of the Ndjamena government, (which he said) has been settled by the 19th summit of the organization. There is therefore no need to go back to this issue, Mr Djoumbe asserted. He explained further that there is a legitimate government which has been recognized by the 19th OAU summit. This government was represented at Addis Ababa and will be represented during the 20th summit, he stated.

Election Dates Set for 10–11 November

AB192030 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1658 GMT 19 Apr 84

["Publication of the timetable for the election of the chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Apr (AZAP) — Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, MPR, and state commissioner for territorial administration, signed a decree on Wednesday fixing the timetable for the election of the chairman of the MPR and president of the republic. According to this decree, the elections will be held from Saturday, 10 November,to Sunday, 11 November 1984. The polling booths will be opened on Saturday at 0600 and closed the following day at 1800. Here is the complete timetable:

— From 1 to 10 May 1984: setting up of polling and counting offices by regional MPR chairman and regional governors
— Setting up of a national bureau and of main centralization [as received] bureaus by the state commissioner for territorial administration
— As of 1 June: registration of voters
— 24 June: beginning of the election campaign
— Between 15 August and 15 September: temporary closure of the election registers by the regional MPR chairmen and regional governors
— In October: final closure of the election registers by the state commissioner for territorial administration
— Setting up of polling and counting offices and of main centralization bureaus by the regional president of the MPR and the regional governors
— Setting up of the national centralization bureau by the state commissioner for territorial administration
— Swearing in of chairmen of the main centralization bureaus
— Between 1 and 8 November: swearing in of all members of polling offices, counting offices, and centralization bureaus
— 8 November: closure of the election campaign period
— 10 November at 0600: opening of voting offices
— 10 to 11 November: elections
— 11 November at 1800: closure of the voting offices and opening of the counting offices
— 13 November: closure of the counting operations and centralization of the results at the regional level
— 15 November: centralization of results at the national level (territorial administration department) and transmission to the Supreme Court of Justice
— 16 November: transmission of the Supreme Court decree to the Central Committee and declaration of the results by the Central Committee
— 5 December: swearing in of the elected president.

IVORY COAST

Envoy Reiterates Support for UN Resolution 435

MB190821 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Apr (ANGOP) — Dombele Mbala Bernardo, Angolan ambassador to Gabon, said in Abidjan yesterday that in signing its agreement with South Africa, Angola has shown its determination to never replace SWAPO in the Namibian independence process. The Angolan diplomat, who was speaking to newsmen before his departure from Abidjan, added that the Lusaka agreement signed between Angola and South Africa constitutes an opportunity for South Africa to show that it wants to grant independence to Namibia on the basis of the UN Resolution 435. He stressed that solutions outside this resolution would create a vicious circle that would worsen the situation in southern Africa and threaten the fragile "modus vivendi" which has been achieved between South Africa and other countries in the region. He concluded by saying that what is needed now in southern Africa is the political courage to see through the peace process and establish the real independence of Namibia on the basis of the only resolution accepted by the international community.

Talks Held With Algerian FLN Delegation

AB192100 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Joint communique issued at the end of a meeting between the Algerian FLN delegation and the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally (PDCI-RDA) on 19 April in Abidjan — read by Laurent Dona Fologo, minister of sports]

[Text] An FLN delegation paid a visit to the Ivory Coast from 17 to 19 April 1984. The delegation, led by His Excellency Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of foreign relations, included Dr Boualem Bouketeya, in charge of international cooperation; Saidi Benghana, national secretary of the General Union of Algerian Workers; and Cara Mohamed Seghir, national secretary of the National Union of Algerian Youth.

The delegation was welcomed on arrival at Abidjan International Airport by a PDCI-RDA delegation made up of Professor Djedje Mady, member of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA and minister of health; and Dr Balla Keita, member of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau and minister of national education and scientific research. The FLN delegation participated in a working session with members of the Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA, led by Camille Alliali, minister of state, on Wednesday, 18 April, at Congress Hall in Treichville.

Opening the working session, Camille Alliali, on behalf of the PDCI-RDA and its chairman, President Houphouet-Boigny, head of state, expressed the honor and the joy of the militants of the PDCI to welcome a delegation of Algeria's FLN Party to Ivory Coast. The spokesman of the PDCI on this occasion spoke of the courageous and glorious struggle of the FLN which led Algeria to independence. He rendered homage to the continuous and fruitful labor of the Algerian people, under the enlightened leadership of their authorities who, through order and discipline, have built up a peaceful and prosperous country. This result could only be achieved at the price of heavy sacrifices and under the guidance of a well-organized and dynamic party, the FLN, a vanguard party.

The PDCI-RDA, founded in 1946 by one of Africa's most prestigious leaders, President Houphouet-Boigny, on its part, in a different context and in various ways, is trying to build a country of progress and happiness in peace, dialogue and fraternity.

The PDCI hails the efforts of the FLN and it remains open and ready for fraternal and friendly cooperation with respect for the options and choices of each people, concluded Comrade Alliali.

Speaking in his turn, Abderrazak Bouhara, leader of the Algerian delegation, thanked the leaders of the PDCI for the friendly and fraternal reception accorded the delegation. Mr Bouhari rendered homage to President Houphouet-Boigny, whose political action has always been characterized by the respect of honor and promises. Algeria has always held Ivory Coast and its president in high esteem and wishes to lay the basis of a solid and dynamic cooperation with your country and its party, the PDCI-RDA, the FLN spokesman stated.

On the serious problems facing the continent — Western Sahara, Chad, southern Africa, the OAU — and the Iran-Iraq war, Mr Bouhara said that the steadfastness of Algerian politics, stipulated in the fundamental texts of the party, has always been and remains the search for a policy of progress based on the genius and aspirations of the Algerian people, in peaceful coexistence with its neighbors, with Africa, and the rest of the world.

After a rewarding exchange of views on burning issues in Africa and the world, the PDCI delegation restated the position of Ivory Coast which invariably remains the respect of principles and objectives of the United Nations and the OAU, and the persistent search for peace through dialogue and tolerance.

In this regard, the two delegations expressed their desire to strengthen the cohesion of the OAU, especially in these difficult times preceeding the holding of its 20th summit. Mr Alliali renewed the readiness of our country for an active, fraternal, and friendly cooperation, whatever be the political options, since the relations between Algeria and Ivory Coast are good.

The Algerian delegation thanked the PDCI representatives for the frank discussions which opens prospects for a more dynamic and active cooperation.

Finally, the FLN extended an invitation to the PDCI to pay a friendly working visit to Algeria. This invitation was accepted by the party representatives. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Issued in Abidjan on 19 April 1984.

LIBERIA

Government To Introduce 'Major' Economic Policy

AB192000 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Liberian Government is to introduce a major economic policy to strengthen the nation's economy. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY quoting the head of state, the policy will involve measures to ensure accountability, efficiency, and fair distribution of the country's resources. Dr Doe made the announcement today when he was addressing a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] at the executive mansion. The Liberian leader pointed out that such economic measures will not entail any cut in salary nor redundancy or additional taxes. Commander in Chief [CIC] Doe said government has encountered serious political and economic problems as a result of conditions imposed by some donor countries in their bid to assist Liberia in its development efforts and noted that this was an infringement on the nation's sovereignty. Dr Doe added that government will no longer allow the interests of these donor countries to prevail among Liberians in finding solutions to their problems. The Liberian leader said the government had long cherished its traditional friendship with Western countries but regretted that such relationships with Western countries has only served as a setback to the development of the country. He then re-echoed his call on Liberians to be prepared to face the challenges in the development of their country.

Commenting on government's decision to return the $350,000 provided by the U.S. Government towards the return to civilian rule, Dr Doe said the decision was taken in the best interest of the Liberian people because, as he put it, Liberia as an independent state will not sit and allow America to dictate to her on what to do for its people. He said the PRC government was ready at any time to protect the lives of the citizens and to defend the nation against external pressure. Dr Doe then praised the council for its continued support in the development of the country and appealed to them not to relent in their efforts. In his remarks, the vice head of state, General Podier, thanked Commander in Chief Doe for informing them about government's plans and pledged the council's cooperation.

Supreme Court Orders Reopening of OBSERVER

AB191751 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A decision by the Justice Ministry (?to serve a court warrant) for the closure of the Liberian Observer Corporation which operates the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper, has been denied by the Supreme Court of Liberia. The court, presided over by Justice (Denaimon Koma), has therefore asked for the immediate reopening of the corporation and the normal resumption of publication for the *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper. However, the *DAILY OBSERVER* will remain closed pending an appeal by the Justice Ministry. Justice (Koma) in his final judgment today stressed that taking into account the issues involved, there is no need to abide by the Justice Ministry's decision. The *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper was ordered closed early February by Justice Minister Jenkins Scott for what was then referred to as a constant irresponsible reporting of events by the newspaper, and its constant habit of publishing misleading and biased information.

The Observer Corporation was represented by Counsellors Joseph (Kunny Deh Raymond Harris) and Emmanuel Gbaha, while the state was represented by Solicitor General (Lasla Kupohu), deputy justice minister; and David Tueh and (Ehu Jahiba).

MALI

USSR Envoy, Technicians Discuss Goldmining

AB192155 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] General Amadou Baba Diarra, minister of state for equipment, this morning received USSR Ambassador Yevgeniy Nersesov at the head of a delegation of Soviet technicians undertaking geological research at Kalana. Their discussions were on the completion of work on the Kalana goldmines and the extension of work on these goldmines.

Iranian Delivers Message on Chemical Weapons

AB192150 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and minister of state for equipment, this morning received the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (Fadiji Jawa Jiven). Mr (Fadiji) delivered a message from His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the use of chemical weapons in the Gulf War.

NIGERIA

Minister, Soviet Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB201053 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Nigeria and the Soviet Union have expressed the desire to continue to cooperate in economic and technical ventures for their mutual benefit. This followed a meeting in Lagos between the minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, and that country's ambassador in Nigeria, Vladimir Snegyrev. Chief Adigun commended the Soviet Union for entering into cooperation agreements with Nigeria during her trying periods. The minister and the envoy, however, noted that the agreements had not blossomed into the establishment of a joint commission between their two countries. They both agreed on the need for the establishment of such a commission to formalize the bilateral cooperation between Nigeria and the Soviet Union. The Soviet envoy in reply pledged his country's continued support and cooperation in all fields.

Government To Improve Cooperation With Benin

AB191542 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government has promised to maintain and improve cooperation with the Republic of Benin. Major General D.Y. Bali [minister of defense] gave the pledge when that country's ambassador, Mrs Borego Bernadine, called on him in Lagos. Maj Gen Bali recalled the sociocultural and economic ties between both countries and called for increased cooperation. On security, Maj Gen Bali expressed his satisfaction on the cooperation existing between forces of both countries. Replying, the ambassador expressed her satisfaction on the relationship between both countries and assured the minister of her country's support for the moves by the present administration to make Nigeria a self-sufficient nation.

UN Committee on Kampuchea Meets in Lagos

AB191229 Lagos NAN in English 1208 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, Apr 19 (NAN) — A 6-man delegation of the UN ad hoc committee on Kampuchea yesterday held talks with officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. A source at the UN Information Centre, Lagos, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) today that the talks, which were held behind closed doors, lasted several hours. The delegation, led by the Senegalese permanent representative at the United Nations, Massamba Sarre, left Lagos yesterday for Dakar, Senegal, the source further said. The delegation arrived in Lagos on Tuesday. Nigeria is a member of the 9-nation committee set up in 1981 to initiate actions aimed at finding a lasting solution to the Kampuchean dispute. The other member-nations are Belgium, Japan, Nepal, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, and Thailand.

University of Jos Student Leader Expelled

AB201227 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Jos, Apr 20 (NAN) — The president of the students' union of the University of Jos, Charles Ekanem-Ita, has been expelled from the university, the institution's public relations officer, Ray Edjeren, said in Jos yesterday. Mr Edjeren told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that Mr Ekanem-Ita was expelled on Monday after "repeated acts of misconduct." Mr Ekanem-Ita, a part three law student, was elected president of the union in February.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Visits Casamance Region

AB192156 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The president has been in Casamance since this morning for a 2-day visit. Soon after his arrival there, Abdou Diouf opened a well and inaugurated an electricity power station at [name indistinct].

This afternoon, the head of state opened the Ba well in the Department of Ziguichor, inaugurated the (Boudout) electricity power station, and visited the (Gbakoding) Banana Project at (Djatakounda).

The report on this first day of the president's visit to Casamance is filed by Ibrahim Bayo:

This first day of the visit of the president and his wife is full of lessons.

Through its exceptional mobilization, Casamance has confirmed its unity. Through the warmness of its welcome, it has demonstrated that the head of state is always welcome.

Through the enthusiasm of its people, it has shown its faithfulness to the president and its agreement with his economic and social policies, as well as its determination to help him in the fight toward the realization of self-sufficiency in food production.

The head of state, who on this occasion recalled the government's energy policy, was satisfied with his contacts with the people of Casamance, who proved to him their sincererity and their attachment to him in spite of the vain attempts of demoralization.

The head of state, who is expected to visit (Kolda) and (Kelingara) tomorrow, will return to Dakar in the afternoon, confident and comforted by this [words indistinct] which come from the bottom of one's heart.

From Ziguinchor, (Delegara), (Benyona), (Kolda), to (Sedjou), Governor Souleymane Djen and his colleagues, as well as the political leaders, are very happy for having been able to prove to the head of state that Casamance remains faithful to republican institutions.

TOGO

Angolan Envoy Delivers Dos Santos Message

AB191548 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, this morning received in audience at the presidential palace His Excellency Armindo Fernandes Espirito Santo Vieira, Angola's ambassador to Nigeria.

Present at the audience was Mr Akapko Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

At the end of the audience, the Angolan diplomat said he delivered a message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to President Eyadema.

ANGOLA

MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Declaration

MB191732 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

["Declaration of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on Southern Africa" — place and date of issue not given]

[Text] The Angolan people's national liberation struggle was born and has always been carried out against a powerful opposition of a coalition of forces of colonialism and imperialism which vainly attempted to stifle the legitimate aspirations of patriots who had resolved to shatter the shackles of slavery. In relation to the MPLA, the imperialist tactic has been underway since the foundation of the movement, and it consisted of organizing puppet forces which, implementing imperialist designs, were to sow division in the ranks of nationalists and discredit the true patriots so as to confuse the Angolan people.

The creation of UNITA in 1966 was totally within the framework of this tactic, and the action which that gang has been carrying out since then speaks for itself as far as the goals it seeks to achieve are concerned. Created under the Portuguese fascist and repressive police, the International Police for Defense of the State-Director General for Security, this puppet gang has been used as a force in the service of Portuguese colonialism to fight the MPLA guerrillas. After the victorious revolution of 25 April which took place in 1974 in Portugal, this group of renegades and traitors, obeying their imperialist masters, raised the banner of anticommunism in an attempt to attract sympathy and a following among frustrated colonialists so as to (?prevent the triumph) of the revolutionary forces and the proclamation of independence.

During this phase, UNITA was deeply demagogic and fostered divisionism, regionalism, racism, and tribalism. In a desperate attempt to achieve the objectives for which it was created, it became a complete tool of the racist Government of South Africa, which assumed the role of training its gangsters and provided it with broad logistical support.

Thus, when the South African racist army, with full U.S. backing and enjoying the efficient coordination of forces commanded by the CIA, undertook its adventure to march to Luanda with the objective of frustrating the proclamation of independence by the MPLA on 11 November 1975, the UNITA gang was hoping to be one of the main beneficiaries of this macabre plan of imperialism and the coalition of reactionary forces. The popular demonstrations at that time provided proof of the support, sympathy, and trust which the people had always shown for their vanguard organization, the MPLA, and the late Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. Thus, we enshrined the watchword: The MPLA is the people and the people are the MPLA.

The role which has been played by this puppet gang in the pay of imperialism since then perfectly demonstrates its image as a reactionary and totally servile organization which has notoriously carried out criminal actions of armed banditry. Among bandit-like actions, the history of the heroic struggle of the Angola people will register the countless massacres of defenseless people, including aged people, women and children; the looting and destruction of people's properties; the sabotage of enterprises and production units; the mining of roads and railroads; the kidnapping and forced conscription of children and youths; the destruction of schools, bridges, and dams; the intimidation and expulsion of peaceful members of the public; and the kidnapping of religious persons and foreign guest workers who are later used as a means of putting pressure (?extortion), and blackmail on their respective governments, thereby violating the most elementary norms of international law. All these actions are aimed at economically ruining the People's Republic of Angola, making difficult and opposing the efforts of national reconstruction, and finally causing popular discontent against the party and the government and provoking destabilization and chaos in the country.

However, against all destructive actions carried out by the armed gangs, the Angolan people have been able to put up firm opposition and resistance through the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, which does not hesitate to defend the integrity of the fatherland to the final consequences.

This criminal activity has always been supported and complemented by permanent campaigns of false propaganda which is broadly transmitted by the powerful machine of the imperialist news media, which aside from magnifying the puppet actions seeks to sow division within the patriotic forces and lead them to believe that their leaders are divided. (?The enemy has lately been) trying to convince others that part of the Angolan Government and party leadership is willing to hold talks with the puppets. The resistance put up by the Angolan people to the imperialist designs and the unwavering support of the Cuban internationalist forces and the solidarity and assistance of the whole socialist community and progressive African countries was so vigorous that it forced the source of this campaign to employ new methods of action in the political and diplomatic fields as a means of achieving successes which they failed to achieve in the military field: their failure to impose UNITA as a military force. Their many losses in men and equipment have (?made this dream a difficult one).

In response to the imperialist call to link the process of the decolonization of Namibia with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from the People's Republic of Angola, the Governments of Angola and Cuba firmly and constructively withstood the pressure by signing the joint declaration of 4 February 1982, which clearly states the reasons for the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola and the time and the conditions under which their gradual withdrawal could be considered. The principles contained in this joint declaration were once again stated in August 1983 on the occassion of the visit to the People's Republic of Angola by the UN secretary general, when Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos defined the conditions for the resumption of talks with the South African and U.S. Governments, namely:

1. Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola;
2. Cessation of attacks against the People's Republic of Angola;
3. Cessation of support to UNITA and;

4. Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435-78. The success achieved in defending this position eliminated the imperialist maneuver of imposing the linkage [word in English] policy, and in December 1983 this led the UN Security Council to categorically condemn South Africa's position despite a last-ditch maneuver of a cease-fire proposal by South Africa.

Despite this, the president of the republic, in the name of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, informed the UN secretary general that Angola, which wanted to contribute toward a rapid, peaceful, and lasting settlement of the Namibian issue, was not against the establishment of a cease-fire if the UN secretary general obtained SWAPO's agreement, if the South Africans withdrew from the Angola territory, and if the Pretoria regime publicly pledged to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 within 15 days of the cease-fire without any conditions alien to the process. These principles were recently strengthened by the signing of a joint declaration of 19 March 1984 by the heads of state and Governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba.

As a country desiring peace which struggles at all costs to win the battle against underdevelopment in order to improve the social conditions and standard of living of its people, the People's Republic of Angola could not isolate itself from the region's political context. Our contribution to the settlement of problems in this southern region of our continent has been made within the framework of the frontline states, with which our country has been coordinating our whole political and diplomatic action aimed at finding the best means of finding a just solution for the decolonization of Namibia based on UN Security Council Resolution 435-78 and eliminating the heinous apartheid system.

With this noble objective, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola agreed to hold talks with the South African and U.S. Governments, which culminated in the accord concluded in Lusaka, which provides for the unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola as the first step toward creating conditions which may lead to a rapid implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435-78. Within the framework of these talks, the Angolan side made it abundantly clear that it does not regard UNITA as a party involved in this process and that the South African Government should cease all the support it gives to that puppet group.

It also stated that the just settlement of the Namibian question demands that Pretoria should begin direct talks with SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, which should lead to the signing of a cease-fire between SWAPO and the South African Government in the first phase. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee approves and fully supports the negotiations held and to be held by the Angolan people under the supreme leadership of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in search of a just and honorable peace which reestablishes the full sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola throughout the national territory and which also creates conditions for a just and internationally accepted settlement of the Namibian question.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, observing that the process of withdrawal from southern Angola of occupying forces of the South African Army is underway, although at a very slow pace, reiterates its firm conviction that the [word indistinct] of the political and military situation in the region will be guaranteed only after the withdrawal process has been completely carried out, after the cessation of any support of the South African regime to the UNITA puppet group, and when UN Resolution 435-78 begins to be effectively implemented. On this, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee feels that the international community, the United Nations, and its secretary general should immediately do their best to make South Africa, as soon as possible, hold direct talks with SWAPO designed to establish a cease-fire in Namibia, the first indispensable condition of the UN plan for independence.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, loyal to the principles which have always guided its whole action, and bearing in mind the international community's condemnations of the expansionist attacks and aggression by the South African regime expressed namely in UN Security Council Resolutions 532, 539, 545, and 546, once again reiterates its unwavering support for the just struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples led by SWAPO and the ANC respectively. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee expresses the conviction that the abolition of the inhuman apartheid regime, which is condemned by the entire international community, will be in the end carried out by the South African people who are oppressed and exploited. Their united, patriotic, and revolutionary forces will be able to adapt themselves in the new phase of struggle for their freedom under the leadership of the ANC.

The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee reaffirms its unflinching solidarity with the people of Mozambique and their vanguard organization, the Frelimo Party, in their difficult struggle against the sabotage and criminal activity of the armed bandits in the pay of imperialism and South Africa, against the grave effects of the natural disasters such as the drought and the big floods, and against the burdensome colonial legacy. It supports their efforts in the defense of their territorial integrity and sovereignty and the building of an independent economy which meets the requirements and needs of the working classes. It also manifests its understanding of the sovereign decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct] of southern Africa for the safeguard of the people's gains and those of their revolution. It reiterates its trust in the Frelimo Party and its leadership, which like the MPLA-Labor Party and its leadership, are guided by Marxist-Leninist principles in the just struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and [words indistinct].

The People's Republic of Angola has always been guided by the sincere desire for peace and if the Angolan people are today fighting [words indistinct], it is to defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, which is being threatened by the agents of imperialism in the pay of international reaction, for which some of the best sons of the heroic Angolan people have already given their lives. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee unanimously reaffirms that it is struggling to secure a just peace based on (?its principles). The attempts at rapprochement tried by the lackeys of imperialism are simply the result of their despair and the frustration inflicted on them by the inevitable defeat to which they are doomed.

Detente in the situation in southern Africa does not entail any negotiations with outlaws and criminals who are docile instruments of imperialism. The Central Committee, aware of the responsibilities of the MPLA-Labor Party as the leading force, calls on the workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, students, and combatants — the whole people and all workers — to vigorously dedicate themselves in all tasks of defense and national reconstruction and to participate with patriotic enthusiasm in production and the people's vigilance squads so as to organize an economy which supports the war and wage the war to defend the economy. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee praises the selfless sacrifice of officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and internationalist combatants who are (? fiercely) fighting for the cause of the revolution as well as the enthusiastic conscription of the youth into the Angolan Armed Forces. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Government Adheres to Geneva Convention Guides

MB191000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has adhered to the Geneva Convention, which prescribes a number of duties and rights by nations in wartime. Angola is thus linked to the convention on the fate, conditions, and treatment of wounded, sick, and shipwrecked people and prisoners of war, and on the protection of the civilian population when a country is at war. The People's Assembly Standing Commission, which approved a resolution related to the Geneva Convention, also decided to adhere to the additional protocol of the convention. In adhering to the protocol, Angola states that as long as the international convention on mercenaryism is not enforced, or Angola is not a member of that convention, it will regard as guilty of the crime of mercenaryism everyone who recruits, finances, organizes, equips, or trains mercenaries. The Geneva Convention guidelines were internationally adopted in 1949, after the Second World War, in order to avoid situations which occurred during that great war, such as the improper treatment of prisoners of war and others, which violate human rights.

UNITA 'Intends To Free Foreign Nationals'

NC191528 Paris AFP in English 1508 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Lisbon, April 19 (AFP) — The Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said today that it intends to free foreign nationals it is holding prisoner. In a statement issued here, UNITA said it would organise the repatriation of the hostages with officials of the International Red Cross. Three days of talks to this effect would begin in Angola tomorrow. The hostages to be freed include 20 Czechoslovaks, 16 Britons, and around 50 Portuguese nationals. UNITA deplored the fact that the British Government had not replied to its offers of negotiations over the hostages.

Earlier this month, UNITA said the release of the Czechoslovaks depended on "the acceptance of certain conditions" by the Angolan and Soviet Governments. Today's statement did not indicate whether these claims had been met.

BOTSWANA

Zimbabwe Envoy Hails Country's Liberation Role

MB191527 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1129 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Zimbabwe high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Chidoda, said yesterday that Botswana played a significant role in the liberation of Zimbabwe. Delivering a speech marking the fourth celebration of Zimbabwe's independence at the Gaborone town hall, Mr Chidoda said that Botswana looked after thousands of Zimbabwean refugees during the liberation struggle. He said many of the former refugees who had since returned to Zimbabwe still cherished the sincere and fond memories of Botswana and its people. He said Zimbabwe, being a younger nation to Botswana, has a lot to learn from Botswana's experiences. Mr Chidoda said that Botswana and Zimbabwe want unity, peace, stability, and progress.

He said Zimbabwe embarked on policies of reconciliation and nonracialism to achieve these goals, noting that the policies had succeeded in countries like Botswana. He said that it was sad that some elements in Zimbabwe did not appreciate this and chose to organize the overthrow of the new government by force. He said because of the activities of these people, the good relations between Botswana and Zimbabwe have sometimes been marred, but because of the good and efficient leadership in both countries, problems between the two countries have been solved amicably.

LESOTHO

FRG Envoy Signs Agreements for Health Projects

MB190917 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Lesotho and the FRG this afternoon signed two financial cooperation agreements for about 1.141 million maluti. The ambassador of the FRG, His Excellency Mr Hans-Henning Wolter, signed on behalf of his government, while the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, signed on behalf of the Government of Lesotho. The first agreement, for DM 500,000, will be used to establish a fund for project studies and financial assistance for experts. The second, for DM 1.150 million, is for sewage and refuse disposal projects in 13 villages. Speaking on this occasion, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr E.R. Sekhonyana, said the two agreements were a visible demonstration of the healthy cooperation existing between the countries. He said the 2-year agreements were important to rural health and development planning.

Minister Asks To Meet With RSA Counterpart

MB191823 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, disclosed today that he has asked for talks with his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha. The minister was reacting to a commentary on Lesotho by the South African

Broadcasting Corporation this morning, in which he was quoted as admitting that the ANC is operating from Lesotho. He said the South African official has quoted him out of context. Mr Sekhonyana emphasized that Lesotho's foreign policy is based on peace.

MALAWI

Regional Party Conference Discussions Continue

MB190938 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Delegates to the regional party conference for the south, being held in Blantyre, continue their deliberations today. Yesterday afternoon delegates to the conference discussed the role of party leaders in self-help projects, and subjects on education, health, and agriculture were also introduced. Similar conferences for the north and center ended yesterday in [word indistinct] and Lilongwe.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Sends Congratulations to Chernenko

MB200734 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a message of congratulations to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, on his election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his message, Marshal Samora Machel stresses that the election of Konstantin Chernenko to such a high-ranking post is clear and unequivocal proof of the trust that the Soviet people have in him. Through your qualities as a consistent revolutionary militant, and as a dignified example of dedication to the cause of peace and socialism, the Soviet people regard you as the leader who embodies their aspirations for happiness and prosperity in the building of an advanced socialist society, the Mozambican head of state said.

President Samora Machel expressed his belief that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the general secretary of the CPSU, will achieve new victories in the development of socialism in the fatherland of Lenin. The message refers to the role that Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, has played in the fight for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, and for disarmament and peace, which is known worldwide. It is our belief that in being elected to lead the destinies of the Soviet state, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko will make every effort for the triumph of the socialist policy of peace in international relations, thus shattering the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, the message stresses. President Samora Machel also expresses the certainty that the Soviet state, led by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, will continue to support the just cause of the oppressed peoples who fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, and for national independence, progress, and peace.

Tikhonov Congratulated

MB200658 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov on his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message wishes Nikolay Tikhonov success in executing his tasks for the defense of the interests of the Soviet people, of peace, and of socialism. The Mozambican head of state reiterates wishes of good health and good luck, and hopes that the fraternal relations existing between the two peoples and states will be strengthened and developed.

Machel Addresses Central Committee Opening Session

MB200840 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Speech by Chairman Samora Machel at the opening of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee in Maputo on 19 April — recorded]

[Text] Comrade members of the Political Bureau, comrade members of the Central Committee:

It is nearly a year since the fourth congress of our party was held. The Central Committee, which was elected by the fourth congress, is holding its third session today. The members of the Central Committee, who have come from all the country's provinces and the various fronts of production, combat, and political work, are gathered once again to assess the work that has been done and to organize the activities demanded by the present situation. Welcome, comrade members of the Central Committee. [applause]

This leadership organ of our party was elected only a short time ago. Yet during this period the Central Committee members have demonstrated that they knew how to assume responsibility for their tasks, which corresponds to the trust that has been placed in them by the delegates to the fourth congress, our party militants, and all the Mozambican people. Therefore, we hail you, comrade members of the Central Committee. Your revolutionary militancy in the various combat fronts has strengthened our party and enables the revolution to advance. Your love for the cause of the people and your patriotic firmness have made you the object of pride of every Mozambican and honorable torchbearers of the 25 September generation.

It was this same spirit that encouraged those who dedicated themselves to the liberation of the fatherland and the building of this great Mozambican nation in order to implement the noble ideals of freedom, democracy, justice, progress, and peace, that is, the building of a socialist society. The example of the Frelimo Party militants, particularly in the most difficult moments in the life of the people, increasingly establishes the identification of the people with Frelimo, and the popular feeling that Mozambique is Frelimo's fatherland.

Comrades, a great deal of work has been done since the last session of the Central Committee. Great difficulties have been

overcome and many problems detected. The fourth congress decisions played a fundamental role in accomplishing our tasks. With the new Central Committee membership, the party leadership has been able to guide and implement fourth congress decisions at various levels and all fronts. This responsibility that has been assigned to us and the countless tasks outlined by the congress have demanded total dedication by the Central Committee members. The fight against famine, the battle against armed bandits, and diplomatic efforts have demanded continuous work and permanent action, which caused the postponement of this session of the Central Committee. The work that has been done at the domestic and external levels enabled us to conduct an assessment and discussion today of the balance of activities that have been carried out.

The Frelimo Party Political Bureau has assessed the implementation of the decisions taken by the fourth party congress since the congress was held. In the three priority fronts defined by the congress, the Political Bureau has assessed that the policy outlined by the congress is being fulfilled in general. There are, however, obstacles. Some of the decisions have yet to be duly carried out by all of us, and their immediate implementation has begun to be a pressing demand for the advance of our process. It is up to the Central Committee to assess the report that the Political Bureau has presented to this third session. It is necessary to assess and enhance the successes that have been achieved. However, it is particularly and decisively important to detect shortcomings and errors, so that we may correct them and move forward with greater firmness and efficiency in the fulfillment of the congress' decisions.

The decisions that we shall take here must take into consideration the new political situation that has been created in southern Africa. We are experiencing a situation that did not exist at the time of the fourth congress. The policy outlined by the congress for the various sectors of activity continue to be the compass that guides us. As a leadership organ of the party between the congresses, it is up to the Central Committee to outline the proper tactics for the present reality in order to implement the strategy that we defined at the congress. The takeoff of our economy and the question of the elimination of the armed bandits constitute the two central preoccupations of all our people. For this reason, the Central Committee members shall devote special attention to these two sectors.

Dear comrades, these are the essential tasks that we intend to carry out in this third session of the Central Committee. Let us know how to actively and democratically participate in the debates by using this occasion as yet another moment to know ourselves even more profoundly, and to strengthen our common thought which is the fundamental condition for unity of action. I wish you all good work. The struggle continues. Many thanks, comrades. [applause]

Minister Cites Close Ties With Zimbabwe

MB190838 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco said in Maputo yesterday that on 18 April each Mozambican celebrates his second independence, due to the intimate relations uniting the peoples of Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Speaking at a function given by Zimbabwe's ambassador in Maputo on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his country's independence, Minister Cabaco said, "There are great tasks that have been assigned to us — free peoples of this region — in the solution of the region's problems. Because our unity is being strengthened daily, we are in the position of eliminating the stigma of colonialism for the happiness of our peoples."

After referring to the relations between the two countries, the Zimbabwean ambassador stressed that, as always, the Zimbabwean people are on the side of the Mozambican people in the struggle against the armed bandits.

Speaking of the Nkomati Accord, the Zimbabwean diplomat said that it benefits all of us, and that peace may be achieved in this region. He gave an account of the political and military situation in Zimbabwe, stating that the targets of the dissidents are essentially ZANU Party members and white farmers.

Text of Cahora Bassa Accord Approved in Lisbon

MB200711 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Mozambican, Portuguese, and South African delegations approved the text of a new accord on the Cahora Bassa Dam in Lisbon yesterday. This has been reported by the Portuguese news agency, ANOP.

At the last tripartite talks held in Cape Town in South Africa, it was agreed in principle that the electricity tariffs must be increased and that Mozambique must broadly benefit from the project.

It is hoped that the new accord on Cahora Bassa between Mozambique, Portugal, and South Africa will be signed in Maputo, according to a proposal made during the tripartite talks in Cape Town.

Government To Apply To Join IMF, World Bank

MB191320 Maputo Domestic Service in Portugese 1030 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique met in the country's capital yesterday to approve the drafts of the State Central Plan and the State General Budget for 1984.

The Council of Ministers also assessed the proposed draft law on foreign investment and approved its general principles with a view to its conclusion and subsequent approval by the People's Assembly. The Council of Ministers also decided that the Mozambican Government should begin talks for Mozambique to join the IMF and the World Bank. This decision follows the assessment of a detailed report on our state's relationship with international, regional, and interregional organizations and institutions, particularly institutions for cooperation and economic, financial, and development aid.

NAMIBIA

Constable Injured During Bombing Investigation

MB191549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Windhoek, April 19, SAPA — Several bomb blasts rocked northern SWA/Namibia last night and early this morning and a member of the Ovambo special constabulary was seriously injured when he stepped on an anti-personnel mine at the scene of one of the explosions. He was thought to have gone to investigate a bomb blast at a shop at Ondagwa, official sources said. Two blasts in short succession at 3:30 am destroyed the offices of the township superintendent in the garrisoned town of Oshakati. Damage estimated at R60,000 was caused in the blast in Oshakati West, a black residential area. An official spokesman said two charges had been primed, each in a different room, by saboteurs who had apparently gained entry through a window.

The bombs were placed atop steel cabinets in the offices. Official sources in Windhoek earlier today believed the tribal offices of the Ovambo administration at Ondangwa were blasted, but a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia said late today that the bomb had exploded at a shop.

The bomb had been placed against a door and blasted away the shop counter and stocks at about 9 pm last night. The latest incidents were the second round of bomb blasts in 4 days, after a bomb blast that killed three people, including two United States diplomats, at a petrol station at Oshakati on Sunday. Oshakati and Ondagwa are situated 30 km apart in the heart of the war zone in northern SWA/Namibia where nearly half SWA/Namibia's one million people are concentrated. Commenting on the bombs, the general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said the blasts were part of a deliberate SWAPO campaign to attack civilians. The incidents were proof that SWAPO had no regard for peace initiatives in SWA/Namibia, nor cared who fell victim to its wanton actions against civilians. SWAPO "is continuing to issue instructions to terrorists on the ground to launch indiscriminate, cowardly attacks against the local population," General Meiring said. He added that security forces in SWA/Namibia would relentlessly track down and eliminate SWAPO insurgents.

General on Bombings

MB191632 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The general commanding officer of the South-West Africa Territory Force, Major General George Meiring, said SWAPO is continuing with deliberate attacks on civilians with total disregard for the peace initiative in the region. Gen Meiring, reacting to three bomb explosions in the north of the territory, said: The bomb explosions indicate that SWAPO is ignoring the peace initiative process and is carrying on with instructions to terrorists to launch indiscriminate attacks on civilians of the area.

After the explosion earlier this week, in which two U.S. diplomats and an Ovambo were killed at a petrol service station in Oshakati, there followed two bomb explosions today at government offices in Oshakati and Ondangwa. Reports indicate that there were no casualties, but damage was estimated at 120,000 rand.

SWAPO Denies Complicity in Bombing, Blames RSA

EA191423 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 84

[SWAPO program; station commentary]

[Excerpts] We comment on fascist Pretoria's allegations. It was announced from the Namibian capital of Windhoek on Sunday [15 April] that two Americans were killed together with a Namibian civilian in a bomb blast at the Okatana petrol station near the town of Oshakati in northern Namibia. Those killed in this blast were identified as Denis Keogh, director-general of the U.S. Liaison Office in Windhoek; Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree, military counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, together with a Namibian civilian, (Thomas Nakamboti).

It is worth pointing out to the world public opinion that Oshakati is the headquarters of a racist South African-created murdering squad known as (Kobus). This trigger-happy bunch of professional assassins is responsible for over 90 percent of a multitude of savage atrocities committed against the innocent population of northern Namibia. (Kobus) is made up of locally recruited psychopaths, former Rhodesian Selous Scouts, and other mercenaries. In most cases, members of this notorious squad can impersonate SWAPO combatants in an attempt to put the blame of their barbaric atrocities on SWAPO freedom fighters.

It was no surprise, therefore, that the colonial governor of the fascist South African regime in Namibia cunningly pointed his dirty finger at SWAPO, accusing the people's movement for the bomb blast. Rascist Willie van Niekerk knows very well that the terrorist South African regime is solely responsible for that incident. The colonial regime in Namibia is today busy inciting this (?marauding) murdering squad to carry out wanton acts of killing, torture, and generalized intimidation throughout the northern part of our country. The fascists in Pretoria and their surrogates in Namibia are very much aware of the fact that SWAPO is not an enemy of the civilian population or foreigners without military uniform. They are aware also of the fact that SWAPO is day and night fighting against the colonial system and those who defend the illegal occupation of our country.

SWAPO therefore believes that the demise of a Namibian civilian and the two Americans is the work of fascist Pretoria's professional assassins, which is intended to cast aspersions on SWAPO and thus [words indistinct] the (?scurrilous) Botha regime with the imperialist Reagan administration. On this basis SWAPO categorically rejects with contempt the malicious and unfounded charges made by racist Pretoria's colonial governor in Namibia who is trying to put the blame of his uncontrolled thugs on SWAPO.

It should, however, be crystal clear to the international community that the illegal presence of some 100 U.S. military personnel

in Namibia outside UN Resolution 435 is not only lending legitimacy to terrorist South Africa's illegality in Namibia, but it is at the same time dragging in Namibia. [sentence as heard] It is in view of this that the oppressed people of Namibia call upon the international community to urge the Washington Administration to pull out its illegal persons in Namibia. As a member of the long-buried [as heard] so-called contact group, the United States should (?abstain) from involving itself militarily in the Namibia war on the side of the oppressor.

The Washington regime through its diplomatic mercenary, Chester Crocker has been making a lot of noise that it supports the Security Council Resolution 435, but then what are its military personnel doing in Namibia ? And then, why should the U.S. go ahead making liaison offices in colonized countries? If the Washington Administration is seriously concerned about the future of Namibia, then the best thing to do is to pull out its military personnel from Namibia and work for the implementation of Resolution 435.

We the oppressed people of Namibia thus call upon the international community to condemn and reject racist South Africa's allegations against our movement for the killing of two Americans in Namibia. It should be clear to the fascists in Pretoria and their friends in the White House that it is not SWAPO's policy to kill foreigners or civilians in Namibia. Above all, SWAPO has no quarrel with the United States' so-called diplomats in Namibia. (?We urge) the blame should be put where it belongs. The apartheid regime is solely responsible for that blast. In the meantime the struggle for national liberation continues. Everything and every effort for the struggle! All for final victory!

ANGOP Reports Nujoma Press Conference

MB191746 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 19 Apr (ANGOP) — Sam Nujoma, SWAPO's president, gave a press conference at Aurassi Hotel in Algiers Tuesday afternoon where he recalled the bitter struggle of the Namibian people to defeat maneuvers and relentless plots and to recover their legitimate rights, which included their right to national independence. Sam Nujoma recalled in great detail the maneuvers of the Pretoria racist regime, which is supported by imperialism, to prevent the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. He said that the people have decided to grab their independence. They have refused to yield to blackmail and will defeat all enemy plans.

He also reiterated his consideration for the revolutionary policy of Algeria toward the liberation movements in the world. The SWAPO president also expressed the solidarity of the Namibian people with the struggle of the Saharan people under the Polisario Front, the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, and the struggle of the Azanian people led by the ANC. On the issue of the situation in the south of Angola and the racist attacks against the Angolan people, the SWAPO president expressed his support for Angola's demand for the withdrawal of the racist troops from its territory and condemned the policy of terror that the Pretoria racist regime pursues against Angola. He stressed that the disengagement agreement between South Africa and Angola is in reality an agreement on the withdrawal of Pretoria racist troops from Angola. He recalled that these troops have occupied part of Angolan territory since 1981, but thanks to the heroic resistance of the Angolan Army, this occupation is doomed to end in total fiasco.

SOUTH AFRICA

Viljoen Warns Defense Force To Maintain Readiness

MB200706 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The chief of the South African Defense Force [SADF], General Constand Viljoen, says South Africa can rest assured that those who have designs on the African Continent, and South Africa specifically, will not accept that they have lost the battle. In a message published in the official publication of the SADF, *PARATUS*, Gen Viljoen says the ultimate aim of these people is to win the war by any means available. He issued the warning that the enemies of the free world should never be underestimated and said the defense force had to be ready to fight them in whatever arena they chose. Gen Viljoen repeated that the negotiations with Angola and Mozambique were hopeful and promising signs in a troubled subcontinent, but that this did not mean the defense could sit back.

Commentary Discusses Continued ANC, SWAPO Action

MB200906 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Text] It is not only in Washington and London where leaders are lashing out at terrorism and the politics of violence. The statement by the American under secretary of state for political affairs, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, that the two American diplomats killed in an explosion in South-West Africa/Namibia were the victims of indiscriminate and cowardly violence was echoed in the national state of Kwazulu in southern Africa. The minister of agriculture and forestry of Kwazulu, Chief Griffiths Dlamini, said even African states had now discovered the futility of an armed struggle. It was a matter of urgency now that all liberation movements start sharing wisdom and consider the philosophy of nonviolence as a strategy.

If proof were necessary, the past week's activities in South-West Africa/Namibia and Swaziland showed that southern Africa's two main terrorist organizations — SWAPO and the ANC — were not in the least interested in taking part in the peace initiatives recently set in motion in the region. It is clear that the recently signed Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, a similar agreement between Swaziland and South Africa, and the Lusaka agreement between South Africa and Angola, all aimed at normalizing relations in Southern Africa, have made SWAPO and the ANC more desperate in their attempts to bedevil the southern African peace initiatives. The remark by the prominent American banker and industrialist, Mr David Rockefeller, that the Nkomati Accord between South

Africa and Mozambique had created extreme confidence in the region, is an indication of the favorable effects of the historic occasion. Influential political commentators have pointed out that the agreement would have worldwide repercussions, that Mozambique and South Africa would reap direct benefits, and that the agreement would result in investment confidence in both countries. As a result, the whole subcontinent would benefit. It cannot be expected that terrorism in southern Africa will disappear overnight. In the long run, however, having lost the support and bases from which it drew its strength, and given South Africa's efficient security organization, as well as a generally unsympathetic populace, the ANC and SWAPO will find its political significance steadily eroded.

Lesotho Jeopardizing Peace, Economic Cooperation
MB190851 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] More and more the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho sticks out in southern Africa for the discordant note it strikes. It has distanced itself, apparently as a matter of deliberate policy, from the current peace initiatives. It remains aloof from actions to strengthen regional security by acknowledging the sovereignty of governments and acting accordingly against subversive movements that seek shelter within its borders. Notwithstanding the substantial evidence to the contrary, the official attitude is that there are no ANC terrorists acting from Lesotho, or, if there are, as Foreign Minister Sekhonyana puts it, they are acting clandestinely. Since that is not cause for shrugging off governmental responsibility, as Swaziland and Botswana have demonstrated, the attitude is blatantly provocative.

While in southern Africa as a whole the peace initiatives take their course, it is intolerable that Lesotho should continue to undo the efforts of the region's leaders. If South Africa is forced to counteract in self-defense, it obviously can do so to devastating effect. It is no exaggeration to say that the well-being of that entire country depends on South Africa. One and a half million people pass through the border posts between the two countries every year. They include the main source of Lesotho's income: the 140,000 migrant workers who are employed in South Africa. They also include transporters of the vast quantities of food imports from South Africa, without which the Basotho would succumb to the worst famine in their history. But they also include numbers of ANC terrorists, who enter South Arica and return as ordinary visitors.

If Lesotho wishes to impose on South Africa the obligation of identifying such people, it would have to be done by applying stringent security checks at the borders, a measure that would reduce the traffic of people and goods to a fraction of what it is now. Obviously, security would also become a consideration in hiring migrant workers, and it is inconceivable that the present large numbers could continue to be accommodated. The effects would be disastrous. At present, half the adult male population of Lesotho works in South Africa and their remittances make up more than 40 percent of the country's gross national product. But if South Africa is forced to accept that it is dealing with a hostile government, the security implications extend even further. The Highlands hydroelectric scheme, from which South Africa would obtain water and Lesotho the electricity to generate hitherto undreamed of opportunites for economic development, depends, like all such cooperative schemes, on mutual trust. If Lesotho, by its actions, destroys trust, it must inevitably jeopardize cooperation and hence its own economic prospects. Southern Africa is working toward a new dispensation based on peace and security. The Jonathan government must choose whether it will aid or continue to thwart that process and abide by the outcome of its decision.

SWAZILAND

Further on Release of Political Prisoners
MB191059 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Apr 84 pp 1, 24

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Text] Nine 60-day detainees were released yesterday, bringing the total number of freed detainees to 19. This means that all the people who were arrested and detained under the 60-days order during last year's political changes in the country have now been pardoned. Those freed yesterday were: Prince Sulumlomo, Prince Thunduluka, Chief Dambuza Lukhele, Kislon Shongwe, Africa Mhlanga, Mrs Mary Khanya, Mrs Bonisile Bello, Miss Beauty Hlophe, and Mrs Susan Dlamini. The 10 others were released early last month. The announcement was presented to them at the Lobamba National Offices by the governor of Lobamba Royal Residence, Vusumuzi Bhembe. An official statement of their release was read by the secretary of the Supreme Council of State, Mr Robert Mabila.

The statement, made by the Queen Regent Ntombi, read: "I Ntombi, Indlovukazi of the Swazi Nation and Queen Regent of Swaziland, have carefully considered the report on the submissions made by all political detainees to the special commission of enquiry. I am satisfied that certain detainees are sincere and genuine in their efforts to amend their ways and in becoming useful and constructive members of our society. In the cause of justice, peace and good government, I, Ntombi, on the advice of the Liqoqo, am pleased to release the following persons from political detention with immediate effect."

Making the announcement, Councillor Bhembe said although the Queen was convinced by the confessions made by the detainees, it was still their duty to wipe out any trace of doubt in her mind. "She wants to find out whether or not you were telling the honest truth. If you were truthful, she said, there will doubtless be something to indicate it. She says, however, that she is sure that you would not tell lies to her and that is why she asked for your individual confessions. She listened favourably and will now make followups on your behaviour from here on. She will be happy to see you comply with her desires in order to show her that you appreciate the fact that when a child misbehaves he or she has to be punished. We all agree with her on this because we too want to live with you in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation.

"The Queen says, therefore, that she will be happy to see you change your ways. You will have to help each other in this. The inconvenience caused to you and your families is regretted but we are happy that you are back with us and prepared to stay with us as one. You must pray with your families for this and then it will be up to you to improve yourselves."

Liqoqo member, Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko, stood up and said he felt tears welling inside him because of the emotional issue of the release of the nine people.

"It is a really moving situation to listen to the words of the Queen to some of her subjects who had defied her and went against her will, sacrificing her to the enemy as it was. We feel faint at this because nowhere else is it done. I am sure it is the last time that it happens here, that people who attempt to overthrow the state as you did are given a second chance to repent. Consider this yourselves. What you did was done in Kenya recently and those involved in the plot were arrested and are presently awaiting a date with the hangman. To attempt to overthrow a government is the worst crime there is, particularly when you drag others into your scheme."

Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi said he was grateful for the decision taken by the Queen Regent. He said it was hoped that there would be no more reports of dissension. He said the 9 ought to have been released with the 10 others, but that they still had to give more information to the commission of inquiry.

Later on, the minister for justice issued the following statement: "All high treason and sedition charges that may be pending against all former detainees will be withdrawn."

Country To Press for Ngwavuma, KaNgwane

MB181810 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo has said the signing of the Nkomati Accord will create a feeling of confidence among investors and potential investors in the southern African region as a whole. He said it will provide a subsequent boost to the economies of all countries in the region. Answering questions on a wide range of economic matters, Dr Nxumalo said the reunification of Ngwavuma and KaNgwane with Swaziland, for which Swaziland would continue to press, would create even greater confidence in the economic viability of these territories. He said as units they could never make states on their own, as they could never be properly developed with help from South Africa alone.

Dr Nxumalo said Swaziland had learned from experience under British colonial rule that in such a situation there can be no meaningful development of a country. Once Ngwavuma and KaNgwane were returned to the Swazis, he said, they would receive international recognition. As happened with Swaziland when it became independent, there would follow a massive injection of international aid and foreign investment.

8 ANC Members Charged in Magistrate's Court

MB200720 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Eight members of the ANC, who were arrested at Thembelihle in Mbabane after a fierce exchange of gunfire with the police, today appeared before the senior Mbabane magistrate, Mr Andrias Letwaba, charged with the unlawful possession of arms of war.

When the hearing opened this morning, Prosecutoress Miss Rose Mkhonta asked the presiding magistrate to postpone the case until 30 April, saying that the charge under which the accused were being remanded today was a holding one, and that the police had not yet completed their investigations. She also said that the accused could in due course be required to appear before the high court. She also told the magistrate that she was expecting the director of public prosecutions to appoint a prosecutor to handle the case once police investigations were concluded.

At this point, one of the accused demanded clarification of the charge sheet which he said was faulty in that he and some of his colleagues knew nothing about the arms of war charge. He said what they were aware of is that they had violated the country's immigration laws. He said that if the court found the charge sheet to be faulty, he and the other accused should be released immediately.

Addressing a heavily guarded magistrate's court, Senior Crown Counsel Mr Musa Nsibandze, representing the office of the director of public prosecutions, said that since the prosecution had not received the docket from the police, it would be difficult to ascertain the nature of the charges that the accused would face eventually. He said it was for this reason that the accused were being held on a holding charge.

Mr Nsibandze said it was imperative that the accused remained in police custody until their case was tried, because they could skip the country as they had no material ties with Swaziland and had nothing to gain by remaining in Swaziland if released on bail. Before he postponed the case to 30 April, the magistrate criticized the lengthy bureaucratic procedures that have to be followed before a case is brought to court.

2 Suspected ANC, Policeman Wounded in Skirmish

MB200630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Two suspected members of the ANC and a Swaziland police officer were wounded in a skirmish at Manzini last night. According to first reports, a hand grenade exploded during the clash.

Earlier yesterday, eight ANC members who had been arrested in the capital, Mbabane, after a heavy exchange of gunfire with police last week, appeared before the local magistrate charge with illegal possession of arms of war. Their case was postponed until 30 April.

Reports of Casualties

MB200823 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Suspected ANC members and Swazi police have clashed in Manzini. Two suspects and a police officer were wounded in what appears to have been a hand grenade explosion. The police officer lost three toes. There have been unconfirmed reports that an unspecified number of people were killed during the clash. It is the third in less than 2 weeks. Yesterday eight ANC members appeared in court charged with illegal possession of arms and ammunition. The case has been postponed pending further police investigations.

ZAMBIA

Defense Minister Reiterates Support for SWAPO

MB192031 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Defense Minister Clement Mwananshiku pledged today that Zambia would continue to support efforts to dismantle apartheid in South Africa and decolonize Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. Mr Mwananshiku made the pledge at Mumbwa Zambia Air Force Base, when he officiated at the passout parade of 29 technicians, who had completed a 2-year course in various aircraft trades. The minister said Zambia was deeply concerned with the volatile situation caused by the inhuman apartheid system. He stressed that Zambia, together with other progressive countries of the world, would continue to support forces that aim at ending apartheid and giving freedom to Namibia under SWAPO leadership. The minister called on the Armed Forces to continue to be loyal to the party and its government if the prevailing peace and development were to continue.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Speaks at Mutare Independence Rally

MB190935 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A record crowd attended independence celebrations at (Sapuva) Stadium in Mutare yesterday. The president's speech was read by Manica Land Provincial Governor Comrade Robert Mugabe, who called on the people in the province to register as voters for the 1985 general elections to be held before the 5th independence anniversary.

The prime minister thanked the people for the support given during the liberation struggle and for the ruling party and government in the past 4 years.

He expressed the hope that the spirit of togetherness and unity will continue for many more years.

Later the prime minister hosted a reception at the (Queen's Hall), where he said the past 4 years have disproved the prophets of doom who thought the country was going to have a civil war and retaliation against whites.

Comrade Mugabe praised urban residents for helping their relatives in rural areas who have been affected by the drought. Churches and other charitable organizations also received praise and were urged to continue with the good work.

PRC To Assist in Construction of Sports Stadium

MB191621 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A 35 million dollar accord for the construction of a national sports stadium in Harare was signed in the People's Republic of China by representatives of Zimbabwe in China recently.

The minister of construction and national housing, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwe, signed on behalf of the government. A statement made in Harare today says that the proposed stadium will accommodate 50,000 people.

The minister said some material for constructing the stadium will be bought locally and other materials will come from China. The construction of the stadium is expected to take 2 years to complete.